

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

THE PARIS BOMB-THROWING.

An assault was made by an Anarchist upon the French Chamber of Deputies last Saturday. A bomb was thrown from the right gallery, while the Deputies were in session, which, exploding in mid-air, injured twenty Deputies and 43 spectators, none fatally. Among those injured was one Vaillant, who, on being taken to the hospital and interrogated by the police officers, confessed that he threw the bomb. The only reason he gave was that he was tired of the reign of the "bloodsucking bourgeois society." According to the published accounts, Vaillant went to France last January from America, where he was for a short time a teacher, leaving a wife in this country and living in Paris with another woman whom, according to an interview published in a Parisian paper, he enticed from her husband, and compelled to support him in idleness.

After the explosion, the Chamber resumed its sitting. The Ministry has since reported in favor of laws giving the police additional powers to suppress Anarchy, imposing strict regulations on the manufacture, sale, and possession of explosive compounds, and making a penal offense the publication or distribution of circulars or papers inciting to crimes committed by the use of explosives. The Law is reported as very laxly enforced, especially in the French provinces, against the incendiary literature of the Anarchists, of which the following is a sample:

"Well, there is no denying it, the reign of terror and persecution is not profitable to the directing classes. Last year the wholesale captures of 'Anarchos,' in Paris and in the provinces did not prevent dynamite at Verv's. . . . In Spain, something similar has just occurred. Months ago, with or without motives, 'Anarchos' were put in jail. . . . The arrests have not prevented Paulino Pallas from 'bombifying' the great killer, Martinez Campos. They have not prevented, either, one or more unknown companions from avenging poor Pallas. . . . A sample of it was furnished on Tuesday night at Barcelona; it has occurred in the best theatre of the city. . . . Of course all those of the high classes will cry 'barbarism!' . . . The only monsters, the only barbarians, that's you! . . . If you did not exist, the proletarians would be as good as white bread!"

Coming so soon after the outbreaks in Spain, a strong sentiment is manifesting itself in favor of international measures for the repression of Anarchists.

French Comments.

M. Rochefort, in an article in the *Intransigeant*, half approving of the outrage in the Chamber of Deputies, remarks that it would be a singular means of obtaining amnesty to spread death among those who had proposed and voted in favor of an amnesty. He attacks the Minister of the Interior, suggesting that "the brutality of the Jew Raynal, who, thinking fit to insult those whom he keeps in jails, exasperated some excitable brain and led to the outrage." He sneers at the lauded stoicism of M. Dupuy, President of the Chamber at the time of the explosion, saying that the President would have acted differently had himself been wounded.

M. Guesde, the Socialist Deputy, has sent to *Le Soir* a note denying the report that after the explosion on Saturday he rushed to the Conservative Deputy Gamard, and said: "This is all your fault, if you had made us any concessions it would never have happened."

In an editorial *Le Soir* points out the significance of Vaillant's being the former manager of the *Revue Socialiste*, as proving his affiliation with the Socialists.

The *Matin* demands the immediate and merciless repression of

preachers of social hate and professors of public crime. "It is useless," it says, "to strike down the arm that commits crime without also striking down the head that directs the arm."

The *Autorité* and *Libre Parole* ascribe the outrage to the Republic's atheistic teachings.

The *Echo de Paris* declares that the Socialists are answerable for the outrage.

The *Journal des Débats* blames the Radicals for bringing about the defeat of a former Bill against the Anarchists.

The *Soleil* say the Government needs to apply the existing laws to the Anarchists.

The *Gaulois* demands the adoption of energetic measures against ranting orators and newspapers.

The *Petite République* disclaims on behalf of the Socialists any connection with Saturday's outrage, and declares that the man who threw the bomb was a senseless wretch.

The *Figaro* says: "The final object of the Anarchists and Socialists may be different, but both desire the same thing to begin with—the destruction of the existing order of society. Acts of Anarchists, dynamite outrages, etc., tending to this are, therefore, sanctioned by Socialists."

Jules Guesde, the leader of the Advanced Socialist Party of the Chamber, says:

"An attempt is made by the Government to turn this foolish crime against the Socialists. We are not in the least afraid; on the contrary, our victory is measurably nearer. In ten days, every one will have forgotten the bomb, and only the stupidity of the Government will be remembered. The Ministry makes the Socialist Party responsible for the act of a man who threw a bomb among fifty Socialists."

The Socialists Responsible for Anarchy.

The true authors of this detestable crime are M.M. Jules Guesde, Jourés, Basly, and consorts. Anarchist doctrines would find no echo in France if the Socialistic revolutionaries did not prepare the ground. At the very time when the whole civilized world was shocked by the story of that horrible explosion in Barcelona, the revolutionary journals found excuses for the Spanish Anarchists. But the measures taken by the Casimir-Perier Ministry, immediately after the attempt in the Palais Bourbon, prove that this crime has not intimidated any one. It has only caused the guardians of public order to redouble their vigilance.—*Courrier des Etats-Unis, New York.*

This outrage will excite the deepest horror throughout the world. We hope that the crime will serve to open the eyes of wavering Republicans to what state of society we may expect, if crude Socialistic theories are to be permitted to prevail. The left wing of the Radicals, with tendencies toward Anarchism, ought to take a lesson from this affair. The bomb-throwers undoubtedly are the comrades of the perpetrators of the Carmaux and Rue des Bons Enfants crimes.—*Vossische Zeitung, Berlin.*

Naturally, this is considered an Anarchist outrage, as the Anarchists are especially desirous of carrying death into the midst of the representatives of the hated bourgeoisie. This performance must rouse the civilized world against these enemies of society.—*Local Anzeiger, Berlin.*

Experience shows that the severest punishment does not deter from crime such men as Anarchists. On the contrary, punishment seems only to incite to fresh crime. The deplorable laurels of the Spanish Anarchists do not allow their French comrades to sleep in peace. The explosions in Barcelona inspired the French Anarchists to surpass anything hitherto achieved anywhere.—*Tageblatt, Berlin.*

It is time that Anarchy and Anarchists should be regarded with the due amount of detestation, and that no toleration—if Mr. Asquith

will allow us to say so—should be extended even to an academical propagation of its tenets.—*The Standard, London.*

Repress Incendiary Publications.

"The practical question to be considered is how society is to meet the attacks of the wild beast thus let loose. One thing is tolerably clear—the publication of incitements to the wholesale destruction of life ought not to be permitted." *The Times* comments on the refusal of Home-Secretary Asquith to prosecute the "Commonweal" for expressing its approval of the Barcelona outrage, and closes as follows: "We owe it to our neighbors as well as to ourselves to take care that these doctrines shall not be preached here with impunity."

This last piece of villainy will probably mark the turning-point in the history of Anarchism. We can hardly doubt now that the civilized world is determined that something must be done. *The News* advocates, as a step toward the desired end, the repression of incendiary speech.—*The Daily News, London.*

We Should Combine Against Anarchy.

The Governments of the world should not wait until the Anarchists have united into a strong, international organization. As yet the Anarchists lack a head to guide them, but signs are not wanting to show that they are beginning to be in touch with their equals in other countries. Quick, decided, and combined action of all countries is wanted, and foolish, sentimental humanitarianism must not be allowed to stand in the way. We combine against the cholera, why not against the pest of Anarchy? The means used against cholera are not as simple and quick to produce satisfactory results as rope and guillotine.—*Staats-Zeitung, New York.*

This is the most daring outrage the French Anarchists have committed so far. It may hasten the institution of international measures for their suppression.—*The Herald, New York.*

Society has never in the last extremity relinquished the right or forfeited the power to defend itself, and it is now being rapidly forced by an astonishing and futile fiendishness to take what everybody has for some time seen must be the inevitable stand, and that stand means the stamping out of Anarchism.—*The World, New York.*

Paris a Good Place for Anarchists.

While the Anarchists have been strongest in numbers and most active in their Press work in London and New York, the police of those cities have been unceasing in vigilance, and have prevented dynamite-outrages. Paris is a better base of operations for them, because it has a Radical and almost Socialist population which has often expressed sympathy for the deeds of fanatics and political outlaws. The explosion of this dynamite-bomb may be the signal for a recoil against revolutionary doctrines which have fascinated too often the imagination of a reckless and capricious populace.—*The Tribune, New York.*

The Socialist Craze.

We fear we must be prepared for many more outrages of the same sort as long as the Socialist craze lasts, and it will probably not die out without the trial of experiments which will do serious injury to our civilization. . . .

The causes of its spread are many and various. The chief, doubtless, are the extension of universal suffrage and of the art of reading among vast bodies of poor and really ignorant people; the increased facilities of communication between the workmen of different countries, and the growing force of the principle of equality which lies at the bottom of all democracy. . . .

But no analysis of the causes of the movement would be either complete or accurate which did not give a high place among them to the talk of the clergy, of the new political economists, and of the philanthropic public generally, on social topics. The behavior of these more-or-less instructed bodies at this juncture recalls irresistibly the way the French aristocracy, before the Revolution, played with the new ideas which were before long to cut their throats and confiscate their property. The clergy are almost everywhere seeking to retain their hold on the masses by taking up sympathy with the poor and intercourse with them, as a sort of religious duty, and in doing so flatter them with preposterous accounts of what the community can and ought to do to make amends for "pangs of nature, sins of will, defects of doubt, and taints of blood."—*The Evening Post, New York.*

HAWAII.

SINCE THE PUBLICATION of Mr. Blount's Report and the President's Message, interest in the Hawaiian question has centred about a resolution passed by the Senate, on the 6th instant, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate copies of all instructions given to any representative or naval officer of the United States since March 4, 1881, in regard to the preservation of public order in Hawaii, or the protection of the lives and property of American citizens, or the recognition or support of any Government thereof. The Resolution was offered by Mr. Hoar, the Republican Senator from Massachusetts, and advocated by Senator Hill, the Democratic Senator from New York. Although the Resolution covers all instructions since 1881, it is evident that the special object of the Senate was to know what instructions as to the restoration of the Queen have been given to Minister Willis. The usual course with such a Resolution is to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In the present case, that course was dispensed with. In the House, on the same day, Mr. Hitt, a Republican Member from Illinois, offered a Resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate, among other things, any instructions to Minister Willis in regard to any contemplated change in the form of Government of Hawaii. The Resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

"Where are the Papers?"

The Senate's peremptory demand for all the documents relating to the Hawaiian affair, which have been issued or received since March 4, 1893, has given the President's dignity a shock from which it seems to need time to recover. . . . The Senate sent for the Hawaiian papers, but they are not yet forthcoming. We can only explain the delay upon the theory that the reception of an order to divulge and explain the instructions given to our Minister at Honolulu has caused a species of paralysis at the White House, and in the Departments concerned. It has, apparently, confounded Mr. Cleveland to learn that he is not the Federal Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary rolled into one, and that his whims really cannot be permitted to supersede the Constitution. Instead of having Congress on his hands, he finds that the situation is reversed; that he is brought up with a round turn, and called upon to defend himself like any other citizen who, on his own admissions, is suspected of having infringed the Law. . . . We truly sympathize with the state of Mr. Cleveland's mind at this juncture, when, instead of reproving the Senate, it turns out that the Senate has the power, and will probably have occasion, to administer to him a stern rebuke for a violation of the Constitution. That, with such a prospect before him, the President should squirm, and snatch at any pretext for putting off the evil hour, is perfectly intelligible. It might have been predicted, when the summons from the Senate went forth, that obedience would be deferred as long as possible, and that no loophole for evasion would be left untried. Of course, everybody knows that all the Hawaiian papers issued or received since March 4, 1893, could have been submitted to the Senate within twenty-four hours. . . .

From the outset, Mr. Cleveland's course in this Hawaiian matter has been shuffling and evasive; and we predict that he will go on trying to throw dust in the people's eyes, and to dodge the real purpose of the demand for papers until the Senate pins him firmly down.—*The Sun (Dem.), New York.*

Cleveland Called Down.

President Cleveland has heard the verdict of the country expressed through the Senate upon his Hawaiian policy. The adoption of the resolution calling for information is an emphatic rebuke to executive encroachment upon legislative power. It is a strong condemnation also of the President's neglect to furnish Congress with the facts at a time when legislative action could have been taken. It is an unmistakable notice to the incumbent of the White House that there is a certain amount of the public business that can be constitutionally transacted only under the dome of the Capitol, and that Congress will not sanction the usurpation of its powers by a self-important and self-willed Executive. . . . The rebuke admin-

istered by the Senate ought to open the eyes of the President to the folly of trampling on constitutional prerogatives to accomplish an indefensible and disgraceful act of aggression against a friendly and kindred nation.—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, Detroit.

The Republicans in a Box.

Republican Senators are calling for information, etc., about the imbroglio, and this, too, in the face of the President's Message, in which he stated not only the gist of the Hawaiian matter, but indicated that a special Message would probably be soon sent to Congress upon the subject. The hot and unnecessary haste of Republicanism in the matter but betrays the real animus of that party. It is in a bad box concerning Hawaii, and hence it must fume and fret in the vain hope of turning back the tide of public sentiment concerning the overthrow of the Constitutional Government. . . . Non-interference upon our part now would be similar to a case of A, who, having realized that he had unjustly aided B to place fetters upon C, concludes to withdraw and let the parties settle it themselves, C being bound hand and foot, and B being, consequently, omnipotent to perpetuate the iniquity. Before Uncle Sam draws off, let him just break the chains forged in his name and by his power around prostrate Hawaii.—*The American (Dem.)*, Nashville.

"Howling Over Hawaii."

The President's Hawaiian policy is criticised by a rhetorical moralist like Senator Hoar, and a cynical incorrigible like Senator Hill. The burden of their remarks is that the President will not tell them what he is doing, and neither of them ventures to accuse the President of wrong. The people understand perfectly well that Mr. Hoar's hatred of everything done by a Democrat, and Mr. Hill's hatred of everything done by Mr. Cleveland, are more apt to be at the bottom of their hearts than any danger to the country. On the other hand, the people appreciate Mr. Cleveland's sound sense and right-mindedness highly enough to trust him with a matter like this, until he gets ready to disclose it to them.—*The News (Dem.)*, Baltimore.

Senatorial Statesmanship.

What an excellent chance the lack of official information gives Senators with a grievance, or those who delight in allowing their partisanship full sway, to imagine offenses against international comity and law where none have been committed. This is a particularly favorable time, in a positive dearth of credible data, for your full-blown partisan to insinuate a good many things in the way of hypotheses, which can be easily disclaimed hereafter. It is in this form sensational statesmanship, or what is called such, sometimes hides itself. Given, that an opponent occupies the Presidential chair, and that the Senate has a great number of men, each of whom considers himself an intrinsically bigger man than the President, and no wonder the Executive of the country is frequently charged with offenses which deserve impeachment. Yet, so far as is known, no official evidence has been furnished Congress that Mr. Cleveland has done anything of a more usurping character than to withdraw from the Senate President Harrison's Sandwich-Island Treaty, and to despatch one Commissioner and United States Minister to the Hawaiian Islands, in all of which proceedings he did not overstep his unquestioned prerogatives. . . .

The Senatorial debate at no time rose above politics or to the dignity of a statesmanlike consideration of the subject discussed.—*Transcript (Ind. Rep.)*, Boston.

We Have Got Into a Mess.

If the Provisional Government is determined to resist all peaceable efforts to restore the *status quo*, or even to have the question of the future Government of the Islands submitted to the decision of their own citizens, there seems to be no present way of undoing the great wrong, unless Congress shall authorize the use of force to set the Queen upon her throne again and establish a Protectorate over her Government after that has been done. It is very doubtful whether that course is practicable. Apart from the aversion that would be felt to a "forcible intervention" to restore the Monarchy, the policy of exercising a Protectorate over Hawaii, whatever its Government, would meet with much well-founded opposition. What, then, is to come from this anomalous situation?

Much is said about the public opinion of this country in connec-

tion with this annoying imbroglio, but there has been little evidence that the public has taken any very keen interest in it. We should say that, in a general way, the public opinion of this country is opposed to the annexation of Hawaii or any other distant territory, and would certainly condemn its acquisition by craft or force against the will of its own people. We believe it is also opposed to the policy of establishing Protectorates over foreign Nations, however feeble. We have no doubt that if it were to find expression it would condemn unmistakably the abuse of the authority of our Government which caused the "revolution" of last January and the tangle that has followed it. Stevens got us into a "mess," which it is not very easy to get out of.—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

The existing Government undoubtedly represents American interests, which are the interests of civilization. It is, however, an Oligarchy. If it could, by some form of popular acceptance, be converted into a Republic, under American protection, with, perhaps, a pension to the ex-Queen, the problem would be solved to the best interest of all concerned.—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

"Pooh-Bah Willis."

Senator Hoar's resolution calling for the instructions given by the Administration since the 4th of March to civil and naval officers sent to Hawaii, does not come too soon, judging from the latest reports concerning Minister Willis. Mr. Blount was a "Paramount Commissioner," whatever that may be, but Willis appears to have been converted into a High-cock-a-lorum, Grand Tycoon, Pooh-Bah, or something of the sort, and to be charging around like Don Quixote with a gunboat and a squad of marines at his back.—*The American (Rep.)*, Baltimore.

They Selected the Wrong Man.

President Cleveland and his enterprising Secretary of State must be thoroughly convinced by this time that they made a great mistake when they selected Mr. Willis to carry out their remarkable policy in Hawaii. So long as they had a man like Blount to deal with, they got custom-made opinions to suit their tastes. When they pitched upon Willis to continue the work so auspiciously begun by Blount, they seem to have been unfortunate in picking out a man who is capable of being influenced by facts and of forming his own opinions therefrom. According to the latest accounts, Mr. Willis, as has already been surmised, found the condition of affairs on the islands so different from what Blount had reported it to be, that he was unable to carry out the Administration programme. Nor is this the worst of it. The Queen—"Ungrateful Lil" she should be called hereafter—actually doesn't want to be restored unless the United States will guarantee her safety, but, instead, asks for a money consideration to soothe her outraged feelings. This comes ridiculously near the terms offered her in the Treaty of Annexation, which Mr. Cleveland so scornfully cast aside when he started out on his Quixotic mission of "righting a terrible wrong."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

That Hawaiian Pear.

An Eastern illustrated paper pictures Uncle Sam on his knees with expectant mouth and longing eyes, eager to swallow the Hawaiian pear that is just about to fall ripe from the tree, but he is held back by a tyrant named Cleveland, and is in danger of losing the prize. The pear is highly colored and made to look very tempting on the outside, but, of course, nothing is seen of its inside. If it were shown to be full of leprosy and rotteness, it would not make nearly so attractive a picture, and good Uncle Sam would merit congratulations, rather than sympathy, for being restrained from swallowing so nauseous a bolus. The illustration would have been truer to life if the true inwardness of that Hawaiian pear had been portrayed. We fear that a majority of our people see the thing only in the attractive form in which it is made to appear in that highly-fanciful sketch. They do not stop to inquire as to the other side of the picture. What does Uncle Sam want with that pear, anyway? He has many, very many, better ones growing upon his own broad domains, which, by reason of a surfeit of land, he is unable to use. He was warned by the Father of his country not to go so far afield for his fruit, and he received from his teacher Monroe the invaluable lesson not to entangle himself with possessions beyond the boundaries of his own vast continent. In these hurly-burly, unreflecting days,

Uncle Sam's children seem to be in danger of forgetting teachings they once held as sacred as the Holy Writ. All this to possess a little coral-bound Kingdom, peopled by a race of lepers and situated twenty-one hundred miles from our shores. It is said that the Americans in that Kingdom were afraid of being swamped by the native vote, although they lived under a Constitution that practically suppressed that vote. Yet they are begging to be annexed to a Government under which the majority must rule, and that is not accustomed to suppress votes by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. As an American territory, Hawaii must be governed by the natives, who are largely in the majority; a fact which serves to show the hollowness of the pretenses set up by a few jobbing planters. We have now got all there is to Hawaii that we can possibly derive any benefit from. If it is our desire to act as a lazaretto-keeper for a number of lepers, or as undertakers for a dying race, the eagerness to seize Hawaii becomes intelligible.—*The News-Letter, San Francisco.*

Daniel Webster on the Hawaiian Question.

When he was President Tyler's Secretary of State, Daniel Webster wrote:

"The United States, therefore, is more interested in the fate of the Islands (Hawaii) and of their government than any other Nation can be, and this consideration induces the President to be quite willing to declare, as the sense of the Government of the United States, that the Government of the Sandwich Islands ought to be respected; that no Power ought either to take possession of the Islands as a conquest or for the purpose of colonization, and that no Power ought to seek for any exclusive rights or preferences with it, in matters of commerce."

About the year 1843, Mr. Webster, in an official communication, said:

"The Government of the United States was the first to acknowledge the national existence of the Hawaiian Government, and to treat with it as an independent State. The United States, true to its obligation, has in no case interfered with the Hawaiian Government for the purpose of opposing the course of its own independent conduct or of dictating to it any particular party line of policy. This Government still desires to see the nationality of the Hawaiian Government maintained, its independent administration of public affairs respected, and its prosperity and reputation increased."

ANNEXATION.

THE HON. JOHN L. STEVENS, EX-MINISTER TO HAWAII.

A GRAVE question is now before the American people, the wrong solution of which will deeply affect the moral standing of the United States before the world. Shall this Nation continue its policy toward Hawaii on the lines indicated by Marcy, Seward, Grant, and Blaine, or, shall it follow a different and uncertain path, endangering, if not disgracefully sacrificing, American prestige and interests in the North Pacific?

Nothing proves more conclusively that the future of Hawaii must be controlled by other than the native race, than the rapid reduction of the native population. This reduction has gone on from the two hundred and fifty thousand in the time of Cook (1778), to the thirty-four thousand at the present time.

In 1874, the Kamehameha race of kings became extinct, and the logical foundation of the Monarchy—the Hawaiian feudal system—no longer existed. Who should fill the vacant throne? This, the Legislature decided by the election of David Kalakaua, American influence being exerted in his support, in preference to another candidate with British sympathies and affiliations. The native Hawaiians resisted this election, drove the Legislature from its hall of assemblage, and created a formidable riot. The riot was suppressed by the landing of soldiers and sailors from the United States vessels then in the harbor of Honolulu,—thus, in effect, this elected King was secured on the throne by American influence.

When he died, in January, 1890, his sister, Liliuokalani, by his own appointment, became the sovereign. Incapable of ruling, self-willed to extreme obstinacy, she soon fell into the hands of the unworthy, openly defying public and private morals. She united her political fortunes with those who, if they could have been successful, would have given the opium-ring and the lottery-gang complete control of the Hawaiian Government, and made Honolulu, not only a secure opium-dépôt, but a strong fortress from which the lottery-men could play on the American, Canadian, and Australian people. She signed the Lottery and Opium Bills, appointed to her Cabinet the men who had been the chief parties in bribing the Lottery Bill through the Legislature, and followed this with an attempted *coup d'état*, calling a worthless mob of retainers to her assistance, trying to proclaim a Constitution giving herself arbitrary power, overturning an incorruptible Supreme Court, and empowering her with the appointment of new Judges. From that hour, the Hawaiian Monarchy was dead, and no restoration is possible, except by the exercise of some outside and foreign force.

Amid the exciting events following the revolutionary attempts of Liliuokalani to proclaim a despotic Constitution, a small force of marines and sailors was landed from the United States ship *Boston*, as a precautionary step for the protection of American life and property. The men of the *Boston* came on shore nearly fifty hours after the fall of the Queen. Neither by force, threats, nor intimidation, did the United States officials oppose the fallen Queen or aid the Provisional Government. All assertions to the contrary, as to the action of the United States officials and marines, are absolutely untrue, and certain to be swept aside by time and history, however plausibly stated, and however strongly they may be supported by perjured testimony.

The Hawaiian Monarchy being thus extinct, and the Hawaiian Islands being not sufficient to constitute an independent Nation, they apply for admission to the American Union as a Territory. They do not wish to be admitted as a State. By property interest and commercial association, by school and political education, by the general prevalence of American laws, legal decisions social and religious ideas, these Islands have become thoroughly Americanized. A striking proof of the deeply-rooted American feeling and opinion is evinced by the celebration of the Fourth of July, which is done with an enthusiasm similar to what was shown among us fifty years ago.

In presenting themselves for admission into the American Union, the Islands come under more American aspects than any of our previously annexed States or Territories. It is strictly correct and just to call those who now support the Provisional Government in Hawaii, an American colony. England, Germany, France, Holland, and Spain, have not on the earth colonies more decisively their own than that which the United States possesses in Hawaii. It would be a piece of infamy, of which no great nation has ever been guilty, to look coldly on and see an American colony on these beautiful islands, the advanced post of American civilization, struck down by a league of foreign adventurers and gamblers. It would justly bring upon us the moral opprobrium of the world.

To say that we do not need the Hawaiian Islands as a security to our immense future interests is but the bubble of children or of incompetent men. It is blindly and recklessly to ignore the logic of irresistible circumstances, and to scoff at the plainest teachings of history. No! America cannot get rid of her future responsibilities, if she would, and all attempts to do so will be at the cost of her future generations. In the light of these inexorable truths, in the name of what is most sacred in Christian civilization, in behalf of a noble American colony, I cherish the faith that the American people, the American statesmen, and the American Government, thoughtful of America's great future, will settle the Hawaiian Question

wisely and well—will see to it that the flag of the United States floats unmolested over the Hawaiian Islands.—*The North American Review*, New York, December.

In Defense of Mr. Stevens.

I observe that you imply in *The Christian Register*, that the Administration has taken a righteous course toward the Provisional Government of the Sandwich Islands. I beg that your readers will at least hold their opinion upon this matter in suspense till they know more intelligently the actual merits of the case. I do not write thus merely because my cousin happens to be at the head of the Provisional Government. Indeed, although my sympathies would naturally go with the wishes of my friends as regards annexation, I have also sympathized with those who feel shy of annexing the islands of the Pacific.

I believe, however, that I have ample reason for distrust of Mr. Blount's special report, upon which largely the present action of the Administration proceeds.

Let us suppose, for a moment, what I believe in the main to have been the true statement of the course of the revolution. The Queen is herself a heathen, and under the influence of the medicine-men, whom the late besotted King had licensed. She is surrounded by a ring of unscrupulous men and women. Such kind of Monarchy menaces civilization in the islands. It has been evident for years that the time must come when this survival of barbarism in the palace will be unendurable.

It is a question, however, whether the men from the *Boston* were not landed with unwarranted haste. Put yourself again in the place of the parties concerned. Here are the best men of the city quite prepared to take all ventures, and determined to put an end to the farce of royalty. They have ample force to execute their will. The agents of all the foreign Powers are ready to acknowledge the new Government without a protest. What now would you have? Would you choose that the American marines in the harbor should sit waiting until the Provisional Government had made a show of fighting, and blood had been spilt and houses, perhaps, had been burned, in order that you might have visible proof of what you had believed all along; namely, that the Provisional Government possessed force enough to maintain itself? I do not care much about the precise hour when the marines were landed or where they were placed. I hold that, *provided* Minister Stevens had good reasons to believe that the Provisional Government stood for civilization against barbarism, and that it rested upon the determined agreement of the best people in the islands, it might well have seemed inhuman towards the natives, no less than with regard to the safety of the city, to forbear taking measures to avoid bloodshed.—*Charles F. Dole*, in *The Christian Register*, Boston.

THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

THE GRAVITY of the Italian crisis has been augmented by the fall of the Cabinet formed by Signor Zanardilli. His proposal to reduce the expenditure of the Army by, at least, \$4,000,000, and of the Navy by about \$2,000,000 is not satisfactory to those Deputies who specially represent the opinion of the people at large. The members of the advanced Left, who caused the downfall of the Giolitti Cabinet, contend for a reduction of not less than \$20,000,000. These men are either Socialists or Jacobin Republicans, and they hold the Ministers and Deputies who connived at the Bank-swindle responsible for malfeasance in every department of the civil or military service. The latest cablegram announces that Signor Crispi has undertaken to form a Cabinet.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF ITALY?

PROFESSOR PASQUALE VILLARI.

WHITHER are we going? This is a question which every one is asking to-day, and which no one is able to answer. Since the Kingdom of Italy has existed, sad days we have had, not a few; but for all past misfortunes we saw, or at least thought we saw, a cause; there appeared to be a remedy, and hope never deserted us. This is the first time that fright has laid hold on us so firmly that we are in doubt of ourselves and of our future. It is indubitable that, if we regard the situation ever so calmly, it appears to be of the gravest under every aspect.

That great disorders and abuses have been discovered in a Bank, disorders which public men have, beyond question, brought about, that the Government itself is not without fault, are certainly very grievous matters, but not sufficient to produce the alarm which exists. Other countries have been in a like condition without their whole society being agitated and shaken. We, however, for more than eight months, have been under a storm which is still beating on us with constantly-increasing force, and as yet there is no hope of a respite. The Government is accused of having profited by the disorders of the Banks, of having tried to continue those disorders, of having begun legal proceedings only when it was forced so to do, of not having respected the independence of the Judiciary, of having kept back, in order to defend its friends and threaten its adversaries, documents that ought to have been produced in court. Public opinion interprets everything as a condemnation of the Government, whether a Keeper of the Seals debases himself, or one of the accused succeeds in running away. It is concluded that the legal proceedings will not come to an end, since accused and accusers are equally culpable. As long as the legal proceedings are not finished, the guilty are not punished, honest men are not left in peace, and each day a new reputation is either ruined or smirched.

Is all that is said and written really believed? If it is not believed, what demoralization exists among us, in calumniating so cruelly our own Government? If it is believed, of what value is the political liberty of this people, which tolerates for so long a time a Government at which are hurled every day accusations, any one of which, in another country, would suffice to bury the Government forever? What would you do, I asked an English Judge of high rank, if your people were in our present condition? "You suppose," he answered promptly, "an impossible case. At the very first of such accusations, there would be so violent an agitation, that the calumniators would be quickly unmasked and punished, or the Ministry would fall." We, in Italy, on the contrary, tranquilly continue to administer this slow poison to our country. Is there no difference between good and evil? Are we willing to kill our consciences with our own hands?

While this moral chaos continues, the economical and financial conditions are aggravated in a frightful manner. In the course of a few days, exchange rose from 2 or 3 per cent. to 12, and now oscillates between 13 and 14 per cent.; Government stocks are falling in price; the deficit increases, silver money is going out of the country, following gold, which has already gone. Business affairs are so embarrassed, that no one can tell what is before him.

Public security is at some points seriously threatened. Are not the doings at Rome and the disturbances at Naples, whereby the city remained for some days in possession of the mob, ground for serious thought? And, as if all that were not enough, a new phenomenon appears on the horizon. The spectre of Socialism, which no one thought possible in Italy, has suddenly appeared in Sicily. It is said that 300,000 persons, the greater part peasants, are members of the Socialist association, the *Fasci*.

The decadence of Italy is seen even in its literature. That, together with art, long remained the sole ideal force which acted efficaciously on the national mind. To-day literature has succumbed to the general disorder, and when it is not concerned with philological and scientific research, it imitates the bad French novels.

Our condition is the worse, because we have no Fourth Estate, like Switzerland, Scandinavia, and the United States, to take an active, intelligent part in political life and in the government of the country. How is Italy to be rescued from the frightful condition into which she has fallen? Certainly, salvation cannot come from any of the parties which are contending for power. The Right, the Left, the Centre, each is

wholly unable to provide any remedy for the situation. No Ministry of any party, if it administers the Government on purely party lines, can help us in the least.

A supreme obligation is imposed at this moment on us all, without distinction of party, of governed or governors, to profit by the solemn lesson now given to us. The lesson is this: that our policy of making-believe that the moon is made of green cheese is a mistaken policy in everything, especially in finance; that two and two will not make five, to please us, notwithstanding our poverty; that our eternal tergiversations and deludings of ourselves and others lead to nothing; that the most prudent financiering is honest financiering, just as the shrewdest political policy is an honest policy. If we do not wish to run the risk of destroying the country, we must have the courage to change our road, and decide finally and once for all to call bread, bread, and wine, wine.

Now is the solemn hour in which our country demands of us a union of hands and a union of hearts. This painful fright which has taken possession of all Italians, this thirst for justice which irresistibly, uncontrollably, is manifested, makes us hope that a general awakening among us is about to begin. Concord, self-denial, and virtue made Italy. These alone can save her.—*Nuova Antologia, Rome, November.*

The article here condensed has been published in pamphlet form in Italy. A Roman correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* sends to that journal, under date of December 4, extracts from the pamphlet, in regard to which he makes the following observations:

"It is intended for Italians, not for foreigners; but foreigners cannot take a worse view of the case of Italy after reading this article than they did before; in fact, the Press generally has painted the state of things blacker than the reality. There is, then, no disloyalty to *la patria* in speaking the truth plainly to his countrymen, even though the outer world should hear. Indeed, it is an excellent example that he has set in this particular, for many of Italy's troubles are due to the habit of shirking unpleasant truths, refusing to look them in the face, and throwing a cloak over them in order not to discredit the country in the eyes of strangers, or make a public scandal. Men think a public scandal ought to be avoided at the expense of justice, and they will allow shams to continue and tolerate wrongs in order not to 'disedify the people.' 'A pious fraud,' said the wise and upright Azeglio, 'has this disadvantage in common with all frauds—it is liable to be found out.'

"It is well that some one has taken courage to raise his voice against this national weakness, which is no doubt at the bottom of the troubles which now afflict the country; and the distinguished author of 'Dove Andiamo' has shown true patriotism in not shirking the painful duty of pointing out were the mischief lies. He does it uncompromisingly, in his keen and trenchant style, like a stern physician explaining a case:

"He read each wound, each weakness clear,
And struck his finger on the place,
And said: 'Thou aildest here, and here!'"

Will the Dreibund Help Italy?

There is no concealing the fact that the Italian press is continually recurring to the question whether a return to France would not promptly improve the financial position of Italy, without prejudice to her political status. If the Parisian Bourse could dictate the international policy of Italy, it is quite certain that France would not hesitate to avail herself of the means to that end. Little consideration would be shown to an ally which had become such only under compulsion, and this is realized by the shrewder Italian politicians. It is unjust, when isolated Italian organs make the Dreibund especially responsible for the Italian difficulty. The Dreibund secures to Italy her independence, and her freedom as a Great Power. In the matter of her financial difficulty, her foreign friends cannot show themselves helpful until the Italians themselves evince a clear recognition of what is needed.—*Die Nation, Berlin, Nov. 25.*

There May Be a Revolution.

The situation is a very complicated one, and may involve consequences of great moment to Europe. The financial stress in Italy is very great, the pressure of taxation very heavy, the feeling that the country is misgoverned very wide-spread, and discontent univer-

sal. Many observers have for some time past predicted a revolution in the near future which should dethrone the House of Savoy and substitute a Republic. The situation is further complicated by the attitude of the Vatican, which has very little to hope from the present Government, which might gain much by any transfer of power, and which would probably sympathize with the establishment of a Republic. The difficulty with the present situation for the King lies in the fact that so many of the moderate men are discredited by their connection with the scandal, and that the Radicals—who, being outside of Government circles, are, like the Monarchists in France during the recent Panama Canal disclosures, untainted—are the enemies of the Monarchy. To intrust the Government to their hands might be to invite a revolution; the Radicals are Republicans at heart, and might use their official positions to forward Republican interests. Moreover, it is whispered that members of the royal family are implicated in the scandals, and the King has endeavored to shield them. If this is true, his purpose would be thwarted by a Radical Ministry. Another complication arises from the fact that, in the event of a change of Government, the Triple Alliance will be seriously affected, since the Radicals are, as a rule, friendly to France.—*The Outlook, New York.*

If the Italian Government would change the Giolitti bank-notes into the musical notes of Mascagni and Leoncavallo, it would be easier to obtain cash for them.—*Der Floh, Vienna.*

SALVINI, to his dear afflicted Italia: The ghost of Bank-o will not down, however much you cry "Avaunt, and quit my sight. Let the earth hide thee."

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

THE LATEST NEWS from Melilla, by way of Madrid, is that the Sultan of Morocco is going in person to Melilla, and has arranged a meeting with the Spanish commander there, Gen. Martinez de Campos, in order to ascertain the exact nature of Spain's demand. The Spanish Government, it is declared, will require sweeping guarantees for the payment in full for the loss of life and the cost of sending troops to Melilla, demanding control of Morocco, custom-duties at the seven ports, and also the occupation by Spanish troops of strategic positions along the Rif coast.

THE SPANIARDS AT MELILLA.

PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU.

THE strife between the Spaniards and the Moors in the neighborhood of Melilla, has suddenly assumed important proportions. These incidents are taking place in a country so disorganized and so disturbed, that it has become a matter of importance to consider what will be their outcome.

The Empire of Morocco, it is well known, has long been regarded as, in a measure, moribund, and the prospective division of its estate arouses cupidity and jealousies. It is, therefore, an appropriate time to examine the consequences which may follow the disintegration of this State.

To tell the truth, this tottering Empire excites more jealousy than cupidity. Morocco, in any state of the case, when the hour of its dissolution arrives, will be a prey difficult to seize, and still more difficult to assimilate. England, which is a maritime and not a military Power, understands this well. She has her hands full with India and South Africa, and makes no pretension to take possession of the vast Moroccan territory. She would like, however, to get Tangiers, if she can do so without a contest.

The Germans, during the last fifteen years, have sometimes been said to have an eye on Morocco. I do not believe, however, that their Government has the slightest idea of engaging in such a huge military and financial operation as the conquest of Morocco would be, even if the country should fall in pieces. Such an adventure would weaken them too much in Europe, would play havoc with their finances, and, as a consequence, with their army.

Italy, of late years, has shown much interest in Moroccan affairs. In the present condition of her finances, however, she is not likely to spend anything in order to get ever so small a spot in the Sherif's dominions.

There can be but two heirs of Morocco: Spain and France.

We do not believe there is any rivalry between them. So far as France is concerned, it would be a grievous mistake to attempt to acquire a large piece of the Moroccan Empire. In Tunis and Algiers we have all the seacoast we want, and plenty of room for access to Central Soudan, and for connecting our possessions on the Mediterranean with Senegal, and perhaps even with the Congo. We ought to facilitate Spain's possession of Morocco, for Spain is the best neighbor we can have there. We ought to add, that Spain has not the slightest interest in hastening the hour of Morocco's dissolution, for, judging from our experience in Algiers, the conquest of Morocco would cost Spain a quarter of a century and two billion francs. One part of Morocco belongs to us legitimately, it is important for us, but for no other nation, that is, the valley of the Molouia and the Saharian oases, Tafilet, Touat, and Tidikelt.

Will the events at Melilla hasten the fall of the Empire of Morocco? Will the famous saying of Señor Canovas, that Spain ends at the Atlas Mountains, be realized soon? I do not believe that the moment has yet come for this tottering Empire to fall, but I think that the incidents of Melilla will advance, in a certain measure, the hour of the fall, and that henceforward it will be necessary to pay more attention to Moroccan affairs than heretofore.

Despite the checks which the Spaniards have had at Melilla, it is certain that with the important corps of troops they are sending to that point, they will triumph over the mass of Kabyles who, at a moment very inopportune for Spain, are greatly embarrassing that country. But what will be the issue of this affair of Melilla? That cannot be foreseen and there is the danger.

When the Spaniards defeat the Moors, the Moors will simply withdraw to their mountains, very near Melilla. They will be weakened to the extent only of the number of men that have been killed, and by the loss of some huts or clay houses. They will retain the recollection that at a certain moment they won a sort of victory by killing a Spanish General and by cutting off communications between the forts of Melilla and the place itself. This recollection will not be of a nature to make them permanently pacific.

Will the Spaniards, after beating the Kabyles on the field of battle, be content with remaining at Melilla under arms and with completing the fort, of which the mere project has caused all this turmoil? Will they want a territorial compensation by taking possession, for example, of the mountains which command Melilla? If, however, they extend themselves in that way, they will have to build new forts, at greater distances from the centre of their occupation, and from the sea itself. In that case, it will become easier for the Kabyles, when opportunity offers itself, in six months, in a year, in two years, to cut off communication between Melilla and the advanced forts, at least, if Spain does not intend to keep an entire army-corps in that region.

Will Spain demand an indemnity from the Sultan? Beyond all question, she will. But what serious indemnity can the Sultan pay? The Spaniards will certainly have expended, at least, forty or fifty million francs on this expedition, without taking into account the permanent increase of expense which will result from the unstable condition of the Moroccan Empire, and from the firm assertion of the claims which they have on the country. If it were a question of an indemnity of some hundreds of thousands of francs for a traveler who had been killed, or a vessel which had been pillaged, the Sultan of Morocco could raise such a sum. An indemnity, however, of a round number of millions of francs, that would be simply impossible. As to seizing the duties levied at the seven ports, that would be a grave matter, and might result in the English putting into execution their secret thought of taking possession of Tangiers.

Thus, the affair of Melilla, without expressing any doubt of

the approaching victory of the Spanish, may be the beginning of complications which will be prolonged much after the victory, and which will run the risk of becoming very acute. It must not be forgotten that last year there was an insurrection at the very gates of Tangiers.—*L'Economiste Français, Paris, November 4.*

Spanish Papers.

With one accord the Spanish Press demand the punishment of the Mauritanian Arabs for their attacks upon the Spanish forts, and Señor Sagasta's intention to prevent a war of long endurance is looked upon as treacherous to the interests of the country. Even the Liberal Press, which supports the Ministry, thinks that this is no time to save money at the expense of prestige.

Without much exaggeration it may be said that the Riflians have brought about a situation in which it will be revealed if our Ministry is competent to rule the Spanish Nation or not.—*El Globo (Republican), Madrid.*

Spain is not, and never has been, afraid to face an enemy. These Riflians should be punished, though the whole of the Moors came to their assistance. To draw back out of this unprovoked quarrel with these tribes would be a terrible humiliation, indeed!—*El Ejército Español (Conservative), Madrid.*

The mission of Prince Araaf, on the part of the Sultan of Morocco, is simply to bring about another of those useless treaties. The Riflians are allowed to retire in peace, and Spain has "only" lost General Margalla and hundreds of brave soldiers, slaughtered while defending our position against an unprovoked and entirely unannounced attack.—*El Heraldo (Conservative), Madrid.*

Throughout the whole country goes up a cry against the insults which have been offered to us. Spain is conscious of the fact that she has been attacked in the person of her emissaries, and the whole Nation demands swift retribution. It would be well if the Government understands that the patience of the people, great as it is, will not consent that we should be made fools of in the eyes of the whole world.—*El Imparcial (Liberal), Madrid.*

The pacific speeches of Señor Sagasta, cause the country not only dissatisfaction, but humiliation. "The whole matter is of small moment. . . . Honor bought at a cost of 60,000,000 pesetas, is bought too dearly"; . . . that is the meaning of the Premier's speech. We recognize that Spain has come down long since from the high position which she occupied in science, art, and industry, but we have not become cowardly enough to allow our National honor to be insulted by a few barbarous tribes, for the sake of a little money.—*La Epoca (Conservative), Madrid.*

An English View.—It is difficult to make Englishmen understand the European importance of an outbreak like the Moorish attack on the Spaniards in Melilla. They naturally regard it as a purposeless rising of barbarians, sure to be put down, and no more to be regarded than a similar rising against the British in South Africa, or on one of the hill frontiers of the Indian Empire; but the Riff incident, in reality, involves the "Question of Morocco," and the question of Morocco has been pronounced by the greatest diplomatists—among whom, we believe, Lord Rosebery may be reckoned—a much more burning one than the question of Constantinople. There is nothing to be done at present, of course, for we have no right whatever to prevent Spain from exacting reparation from those who have assailed her. . . . It would be too much to ask an ancient and high-spirited people to put up with a defeat which they did not provoke lest they should endanger the general peace, and the only consequence of asking would be to throw Spain into the arms either of France or of the Triple Alliance,—each of them at this moment bidding eagerly for her support or her neutrality. . . . All we have to do is to watch that Tangier is not seized by anybody as a "material guarantee," and that our road through the Mediterranean, and, therefore, to Egypt and India, is left reasonably free. Beyond that, we have no "objects," least of all the objects which our kind critics in Paris and Marseilles are pleased to assign to us. We have absolutely no interest in stirring up disorder on the Morocco coast, no interest in discrediting Spain, no interest in protecting or favoring or arming the Berbers or Arabs of the Riff.—*The Spectator, London.*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Practical and Utilitarian.

Taken as a whole, the Message shows a careful scrutiny of all questions of public concern, and an intimate knowledge of conditions, political, economic, and industrial, that betokens the deep personal interest of the Executive in everything that concerns the welfare of the people. It is not, perhaps, as erudite as some of the state papers that have preceded it, but it is eminently practical—just such a document as might be expected from an Executive who was more deeply concerned in conditions than in theories. It is, perhaps, too utilitarian to suit the visionaries of the country, but it will commend itself to the practical common-sense of the people.—*The Pioneer Press (Ind. Rep.), St. Paul.*

He Cares Not for the Poor.

There is one other thing plainly seen in the Message—the President's utter unconcern for the present sufferings of his people. He refers to almost everything under the Sun in connection with Governmental matters but that. True, he refers to it incidentally, but only to score a point for retrenchment in Governmental expenses. But, oh! such a means as is advocated—turning adrift thousands of employes to swell the ranks of the already alarming numbers of the army of the unemployed. Not a word as to the reduction of fat salaries of officials to ease the burdens of taxation now imposed on the people to pay these salaries. Recommendation is made for appropriations of money to build forts and war-ships, to build a newer style of rifle and bigger cannon, to add to the efficiency of the army and the man-killing appliances in general, but not a dollar for public works of essential utility to save the unemployed millions from starvation, suicide, or the poorhouse. No, the people's taxes must be applied to the purpose of man-killing instead of man-saving. Well, so be it. That is what our suffering people are getting for their blind folly or stupidity in electing such rulers. . . . Where the policy is pursued of "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost," the devil is bound to let few escape.—*The Examiner, Hartford.*

He Steers a Straight Course.

Two gratifying features of the Message are the determination shown to steer a straight course on the Tariff Question, ignoring entirely the alleged "revolution" in public sentiment in the States which recently held elections. Efforts were made to induce the President to take water on that question, and advise a temporizing policy—efforts which failed, as they deserved to, as shown by the brave, honest utterances on this topic in the Message. Efforts were also made to induce him to call a halt in the reforms instituted to abate the pension-abuses, to which some of the politicians attributed the Democratic reverses in the recent elections, but these failed; and the man who had the courage, during his first term, to strike pension-frauds the first blow, still insists that the pension-roll shall be made "a roll of honor."

The Message is a brave, honest document, which will command the respectful attention of the American people, whether they agree with all it says or not.—*The Morning Star (Dem.), Wilmington, N. C.*

Clear and Comprehensive.

The Message is clear and comprehensive. The reforms it suggests are needed. It is suggestive, not argumentative, and shows a thorough knowledge of the varied conditions of this great country. It has not the force that marks many of its author's past State-papers, but this could not be expected in a document which goes into detail rather than concentrates all its force for the accomplishment of one great purpose.—*The Times-Union (Dem.), Jacksonville, Fla.*

An Index of the Man.

The annual Message of President Cleveland is a perfect index of the character of the man who wrote it. It is terse, vigorous, clear, positive, and comprehensive, and breathes the spirit of confidence in the people, and in the strength, the greatness, the unity, and the manifestly-glorious destiny of this Republic. There are no gloomy forebodings; there is no borrowing of trouble, no magnifying of incidentally injurious and unpromising conditions which may have

grown out of evil legislation or selfish partisanship. In short, there is none of the Populistic calamity spirit evinced in this model State-paper, but, from the beginning to the end, it breathes the spirit of patriotism and faith, and well-founded anticipation of greater and richer things to come with the procession of the years to this intelligent, enterprising, and free American people. It is the sort of a document that will inspire careful and wise and adequate legislation. It is free from political dogmas and doctrines, elaborated and defended by tedious illustrations and recitals of party policy and party performances.—*The Times (Dem.), Kansas City.*

A Jumbo Document.

A defenseless public has been hit by one of President Cleveland's jumbo documents to Congress. It is worthy of note that the people have not dodged this Message. They have been anxious to see what Grover has to say for himself, and have been impatiently waiting for the President to fire the sheets at the newspapers, which turn it over in broadside pages to the multitudes who await the receipt of their favorite paper to see how Mr. Cleveland strikes. . . .

The reader will run through several thousand words under the heading of "Our Foreign Relations" until he reaches "Hawaii." . . .

He disappoints the reader by leaving this interesting subject to a later treatment, as if he could not do himself justice in a paltry fifteen thousand words. . . .

He grows somewhat humorous in his reference to the gigantic seed-distribution to the inhabitants of this "mundane sphere," but yet expresses himself very seriously on the subject, and tells us how many acres of cabbages are planted from Government seeds, sent to let the constituents know their Congressmen are now on earth.—*The Journal (Rep.), Topeka.*

He Has Become A Shuffler.

Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, has been called a brave man—one who speaks or writes his mind despite all opposition and in defiance of all criticism. If he deserve that reputation, a message to Congress expressing his opinions and convictions concerning the affairs of the Nation would be the proper medium through which the world could judge him anew. If the Message President Cleveland sent to Congress is the best product or example of his bravery, then we express the belief that the former courageous man has become a shuffler. The Message was as colorless as water, and as devoid of courage as any we have ever seen. It was a resumé of facts until the portion referring to the repeal of the Silver-Purchasing Law was reached. In that, there was some glimmer of force, this being the result probably of the conviction that anything said against silver could not make new enemies.—*The Dispatch (Ind.), Columbus.*

The "Grip" Has Slipped.

There have been a good many Presidential Messages laid before the people of this country in the past 100 years or so; but we doubt if ever before so extraordinary a document as this has appeared, or one which has so completely demonstrated the utter inability of the existing Administration to grapple with a most exacting situation.—*The Dispatch (Rep.), St. Paul.*

His Treatment of the Money Question Unsatisfactory.

The President's reference to the Silver Question, and his suggestion that no further legislation regarding coinage should be undertaken, until experience shows what new measures may be necessary to meet the changed conditions caused by the repeal of the purchasing-clause of the Sherman Law, may prove eminently satisfactory to the money-power of Wall Street and Lombard Street, but can hardly please the people of this country. The Repeal Bill contains a very positive declaration to the effect that bimetallism is the established policy of the United States, and that our Government should do everything in its power to secure the fullest possible use of both gold and silver in our currency. If President Cleveland acted in good faith when he signed that measure, he should have taken occasion in this Message to Congress to urge the enactment of legislation that would make good the bimetallic declaration of the Repeal Bill; but, inasmuch, as it is evident now, as it has been all along, that he regarded that declaration as mere buncombe, well-informed

citizens will not be surprised at his latest utterances on this subject. He seems to think that there is plenty of money in the country, and that as soon as confidence is restored, and the cash which was withdrawn from the banks and hoarded during the panic last Summer gets back into circulation, the demand for additional issues of currency of any kind will cease. Unfortunately, he does not suggest any way of restoring confidence.—*The Republican (Rep.)*, Denver.

No Relief for Silver.

The Executive has very little to say in regard to future financial legislation. The present conditions appear to suit him, except that, in his opinion, a little more should be done for Wall Street and the single-standard. He confesses that the repeal of the Sherman Law has not afforded the immediate relief predicted by him, but hopes for the best, holding that the ultimate result will be salutary and far reaching. He declares in diplomatic language that he will favor no legislation looking to the relief of the silver interests. He does not approve of another monetary conference in the near future. All this has been discounted by the people, whose further course will be taken without reference to Mr. Cleveland's ideas.—*The Times (Rep.)*, Denver.

All Right, but the Silver Part.

Cut from Mr. Cleveland's Message the financial part of it, and it must be regarded as a straightforward, common-sense, practical State-paper. It is not brilliant, neither is it dull. It is comprehensive in its scope and terse in dealing with each separate subject. Where sentiment crops out, it is of the robust and ennobling kind. No American will have occasion to blush for it; those who accord with his views will have ample ground for enthusiastic praise. . . . With his financial views, as expressed, *The News* takes unequivocal issue. He is neither frank nor clear in his statement of them. He evidently seeks to lull the country until all efforts for financial reform will be in vain.—*The News (Dem.)*, Denver.

A Lot of Rubbish.

It is very largely a warmed-over affair, although a somewhat longer-continued offense against the public than usual.

There is scarcely anything new in it. It is hardly worth while to wade through a great mass of words to find that the President approves the Administration measure known as the Wilson Tariff Bill, or that he favors the restoration of Queen Squawkuolani to the throne. It is pretty generally understood that the Administration heartily supports all measures and policies of its own. . . . Regard for the truth compels us to say that the President's latest Message is the dullest, heaviest, and most valueless lot of rubbish he has ever yet scooped into the Congressional hopper.—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Detroit.

Not Much Snap, but to the Point.

President Cleveland's Message cannot be said to have snap about it despite the temptation he had to be snappy. The class of readers who expected this will, therefore, be disappointed. But the Message goes to the point just where it ought to go to the point. It is a statesmanlike and business document, broad and earnest. It shines by contrast with the wild, incoherent, and execrable ravings of President Harrison in his last message.

The most hide-bound Republican can not call Grover Cleveland's paper partisan. The most hide-bound Republican can not deny the intensely partisan tone of Benjamin Harrison's paper. Mr. Cleveland has not stooped to the merely sensational in his Message. It places the needs of the country plainly before Congress, and suggests the remedies. He is especially happy in his references to the Tariff and the Hawaiian matter. In fact, any Congressman can safely follow the suggestions made in this admirable paper.—*The State (Dem.)*, Richmond.

What He Did Not Say.

People are asking why the President doesn't have a word to say anywhere in this bulky Message about those dreadful Federal Election Laws, a Bill to repeal which has passed one branch of this Democratic Congress, and is now awaiting the action of the other. The fact is recalled that the Democratic National Convention out at Chicago last year made them the subject of the first denunciatory

resolution in its platform, giving them priority even to the Tariff itself, and that the cry of "No Force Bill, No Negro Domination!" was particularly strident and ear-piercing throughout the campaign which landed Mr. Cleveland in the White House. Has he ceased to shiver with alarm at the Federal Election Laws, or did he, when he was writing his Message, simply forget all about them? There is another queer "out" in the Message. Careful search fails to discover so much as an allusion to that 10 per cent. tax on the circulation of State-banks. Yet, the platform on which Mr. Cleveland was elected contained a distinct, unequivocal declaration of hostility to that tax and demand for its repeal. Hardly any other single deliverance of the Chicago Convention excited more enthusiasm in the Solid South, and to the Democrats of that region Mr. Cleveland's silence on the subject is disappointing and disquieting. They don't understand it and they don't like it.—*The Courier (Rep.)*, Hartford.

Pray for Those in Authority.

To our boyish thought the supreme obstacle between us and the Presidency was the inability to write a suitable Message. After laughing at the conceit for forty years, we come back to it as containing more truth than poetry. Was ever a Message framed that some party did not claim to be full of grievous faults? Never one but is either too brief or too prolix, too autocratic or too paternal, too little devoted to domestic, or too fully to foreign, affairs, etc. It is difficult for partisanship to be fair-minded; almost impossible for it to be charitable. The Press-estimates of the present Message are conflicting and discordant; like the cheers and counter-cheers of the hustings.

Let Methodists remember that the Word of God and the discipline of our Church make it our duty to pray for those in authority over us. Instead of carping criticism, let us entreat God to bless and guide the President, his Cabinet, and the new Congress, so that, as a Nation, we may be great in all the attributes of the highest Christian civilization.—*The Western Christian Advocate*, Cincinnati.

The Complaints of a Sick Man.

It is the message of a sick man, who frets at trifles and seeks pretexts for finding fault. In fulfilling the constitutional requirement "to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union," he tells how many acres of musk and watermelons could be planted with the seeds sent out by the Agricultural Department last year, and instead of "recommending to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient," he cracks the party whip over their backs, as it were Emperor William rattling his sword in its scabbard, and notifies them to pass a particular bill word for word as it comes from the sacred secret chamber of a fraction of a committee, without amendment, whether it threatens to ruin their constituents or not. Except in this extraordinary exhibition of personal sovereignty, the general tone of the Message is heavily commonplace. Wherein it is not defensive, as concerning pensions, or non-committal, as to future financial legislation, it is a dreary recapitulation of the reports of his heads of departments, lightened with frequent sneers at the work done under his predecessor.—*The Times (Rep.)*, Pittsburgh.

Is Grover Trimming?

"While we should staunchly adhere to the principles that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other Federal taxation, and that they should be limited by strict economy we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which in justice and fairness call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our government actually demand."

The above is an extract from President Cleveland's Message, and, read in the light of the recent elections in the United States, where McKinley, the apostle of high Tariff, and other pronounced Protectionists won such a victory, it would seem as if the President were trimming and making a tack designed to save his party from the threatened storm. . . . In his mission of Tariff-reform, Grover Cleveland is on the right track, and no matter what temporary check he may receive from a fickle Nation, he will ultimately find that his ideas will triumph, and that posterity will vindicate him gloriously.—*The Tribune*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Foreign Comment.

The Canadian Tories hope and predict that the Wilson Bill will be defeated by the power of the big coal-monopolists and other protected interests. They do not want the American Tariff reduced, because, as before stated, such a reduction would have to be followed by the abandonment of the Foster Tariff. But why should the protected interests of the United States be in confederacy against the Wilson Bill, if, as Sir John Thompson pretends, it is "a Protectionist measure."—*The Free Press (Liberal), Ottawa.*

The Wilson Bill has the approval of President Cleveland, who is as steady as a rock in favor of a Tariff for revenue, and for revenue only. He is not, however, in favor of knocking away all the Protection props of industries that totter if a wind threatens the props, not only because of the danger to the tottering industries, but principally because, without due notice, the people living in them and passing by them might not have time to get out of the way.—*Daily Witness (Conservative), Montreal.*

A most hopeful condition of the improved prospect is that the United States is making these changes, not as a favor to Canada, nor as the result of a commercial bargain, but solely on the grounds of enlightened self-interest.—*The Week (Conservative), Toronto.*

If Chairman Wilson's Tariff Bill can now be carried through Congress, it will not only be a good thing for Canada, but it will effectively knock the life out of our hybrid system of Protection known as the National Policy.—*Chronicle (Liberal), Halifax.*

The only effect of the Wilson Tariff, if it passes, on Canadian Tariff legislation, will be to impose on us the not unwelcome task of carrying out our statutory offer, made years ago, as an essential part of the National Policy itself. We shall in that way achieve the kind of reciprocity that the Liberal Conservative party has always contended was the only kind of reciprocity possible, and which grit organs and orators have, thousands of times, in the most emphatic language, declared to be absolutely and eternally impossible of realization.—*Herald (Liberal Conservative), Halifax.*

If the McKinley Tariff damaged American labor by putting an intolerable burden on the consumer, and by restricting the market for the produce of that labor, it also dealt a heavy blow to English industry, and we may cordially welcome a reversion to an honest and more reasonable policy, without inquiring too narrowly into all the motives which have helped to bring about the change. Whether the reformed Tariff will achieve for American manufactures all the advantages its projectors anticipate remains to be seen.—*The Standard, London.*

Those who have sketched the new Tariff, affirm the principle, which experience has universally proved to be true, that goods are paid for by goods, and that the American producers and artisans will find, in foreign trade, abundant compensation for whatever they sacrifice in their own markets. In their thirty years, absolute control of United States commerce, the Protectionists have invariably spoken in the name of the people, but their real clients have been rings of favored manufacturers. The new scheme is for the benefit of the seventy millions of American consumers. . . . The proposed Tariff is as liberal as the most sanguine believer in the free exchange of international products could expect, even as a reaction from the extreme protection of McKinleyism.—*The Daily Telegraph, London.*

The new Tariff Bill is quite up to the level of our expectations. A large number of raw materials are to be admitted free, and among these are some which concern us immediately. On others, the tax is to be enormously reduced, in some cases as much as 50 per cent. Mr. Wilson and the Democratic Committee have had the shrewdness to recognize an elementary principle in economy, that to tax raw materials is to tax home-industries. We should, of course, have liked better to see the taxes on manufactures modified to a greater extent. But, after all, this is only a beginning, and we cannot expect the American Nation to plunge suddenly upon Free Trade. It is meanwhile sufficiently gratifying to reflect upon the rout of McKinleyism, even though the author of that system be the chosen of Ohio and the Republicans.—*The Pall Mall Gazette, London.*

The new Tariff cannot but have a beneficial influence upon the

business relations of Germany and the United States, and Saxony will certainly have a large share of the increased trade. Protection, as instituted by the McKinley Tariff, is a two-edged sword.—*Leipziger Tageblatt (Nat. Lib.), Leipzig.*

The passage of the Wilson Bill must not be taken for granted. There are too many interested persons against it. But the energy which Cleveland displayed during the discussions about the Silver Bill gives hope that he will succeed in getting the necessary modifications to the present prohibitive Tariff passed in the House. The trade with Germany will undoubtedly increase after that.—*Neueste Nachrichten (Liberal), München.*

That the planned reductions in the Tariff will lessen the revenue materially, is to be expected. But the people will find that it pays better to submit to a little more direct taxation than to enrich the monopolists for whose especial benefit Protective Tariff exists.—*Der Bund (Progressist), Bern.*

The new Tariff Bill is fully in keeping with the financial politics pursued by President Cleveland, but there is little hope that it will be allowed to pass in its present form. To judge from the past tactics of the opposition it is very likely that the discussions on the Bill will be carried on until November, to make use of it in the elections.—*Frankfurter Zeitung (Liberal), Frankfurt.*

The Tariff Bill is on the whole very satisfactory, and, if it is accepted in its present form, will no doubt increase the volume of business done between America and Europe. That such a Bill will pass is nevertheless very doubtful; the capitalist opposition is well organized and not easy to rout.—*Pesther Lloyd (Conservative), Pesth.*

Hardly has common sense succeeded in gaining a victory in the United States (by the repeal of the Sherman Bill), when, lo! public opinion declares for Protection. The Republicans only offer the same stale arguments which our favored classes offer on this subject, but the people seem to believe them, and it is very doubtful that President Cleveland will succeed in getting the Tariff revised. The bonanza princes will spare neither influence nor money to retain their hold upon the pockets of the public.—*Hartungsche Zeitung (Progressist), Königsberg.*

It is very certain that the Protectionists will fight the new Tariff tooth and nail, although the McKinley Tariff is responsible for the general depression, not only in the United States, but in the whole world. But President Cleveland knows what he wants, and the firmness with which he meets the opposition gives reason to hope that a more liberal course will be adopted in the end.—*L'Indépendance Belge (Ind.), Brussels.*

The intention of the framers of the new Tariff Bill is evidently to treat all alike, and to prevent the advancement of individual interests, at the cost of the entire community. This will all the more be understood if we remember that raw produce is intended to go altogether or nearly duty-free.—*Neue Freie Presse (Liberal), Vienna.*

THE LEHIGH VALLEY STRIKE.

The strike is ended, at least for the present. A late dispatch from Wilkesbarre states that the men are goaded almost to desperation by the action of the company officials. Much dissatisfaction is expressed because of the 780 Brotherhood men on the Wyoming Division who struck, only 150 have been reemployed. It may not be long before the men will strike again. The feeling is that the officials are not fulfilling the agreement they made when the strike was declared off. Vice-President Sayre estimates the loss to traffic alone at \$1,000,000.

Mediation and Arbitration.

Through the good offices of the Boards of Mediation and Arbitration of New York and New Jersey, the strikers have been induced to accept, without practical change, the terms offered by President Wilbur at the outstart. The Company is to take back as many of its old employes as it has places for, without prejudice or reference to their connection with labor organizations, and making no distinction between new employes and reemployed strikers for the future. The Company agrees to receive committees of persons in its employ of the various branches of the service who may have grievances to complain of, and to give their complaints proper consideration. In employing men, after the strike shall have been

ended, the Company also agrees to give preference to former employes.

The strikers have shown their good sense in ending the strike upon these terms. There can be no doubt that every day the strike was continued added to the peril of more complete and disastrous defeat.

The Company has shown equal wisdom in allowing the Boards of Mediation to make a bridge over which their former employes could again enter its service.—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

The Time for Settlement is Before a Strike.

It is not necessary now to discuss the past any more than it is to discuss who has won or lost the most. Everybody must gain in the peaceful settlement of the strike for the simple reason that everybody was losing by its continuance. The bill of costs is yet to be paid, but there may be some compensation for it if it help in the smallest degree to enforce the lesson that has been taught again and again, that wrongs were never yet set right by other wrongs, and that the time to compose differences is before a strike instead of after it.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

There Was No Need for the Strike.

The Railroad Company stands where it stood three weeks ago, and could probably have avoided the struggle if it had chosen to be a little more conciliatory, for in the matter of rules, out of which the whole trouble sprung, it concedes the demands of the men. Had the men based their strike on the refusal to give effect to certain rules which had been agreed upon, they could now claim a victory. Indeed, had the direct issue been made on the rules, and not on a side issue of punctilio and etiquette, we do not believe there need have been any strike at all, as the railroad company could not have afforded, even if so disposed, to stand upon that issue. . . .

The Company is certainly the victor on the point of recognition unwisely raised by the men, but the men who disliked to couple hose under cars or go without pay while traveling from one point of the road to another, have gained their point also, as they probably could have done if they had not really been after "recognition" instead of privileges. True, they will not all return to the service of the company, as only the vacancies which the company was not able to fill from outside are open to its old employes. It is a costly strike, therefore, to the men as a whole, and a costly strike to the Company.—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

Violence Always Futile.

The time when any man, or for that matter any organized body of men, can talk about arresting the business of the country and stopping every wheel from the Atlantic to the Pacific without making themselves laughing-stocks has passed. There was a time, perhaps, when such threats did give momentary disturbance. But it passed with the failure of the great strikes on the Southwestern railroads and on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy. The relations between capital and labor are not necessarily antagonistic. It is only the restless and impatient half-thinkers on each side who act upon that theory. The experience of the last ten years has demonstrated pretty conclusively that they cannot be adjusted by violence or force. Violent methods have been tried in numberless instances with no result but failure. The strike that begins with such threats as those of Mr. Olmstead is foredoomed to failure. The whole people will not be intimidated or driven. The hope of organized labor for the future is in the calmer processes of negotiation, deliberation, arbitration.

The Lehigh strike has been fruitful of distress and hardship, with considerable sacrifice of life and property, but it will have one good result at least if it serves to enforce the lessons of moderation and patience, and exhibit the futility of threats and violence.—*The Evening Post, New York.*

THE COAL CRISIS AND THE PARALYSIS OF BRITISH INDUSTRY.

I. STEPHEN JEANS.

NOTHING in the recent history of the industries and manufactures of the United Kingdom has produced more inconvenience and anxiety than the strike of coal-miners in the great midland coal-fields. If that event had stood entirely alone, it would have been sufficiently grave, but when it is regarded as only one episode of a great movement which appeared to culminate last year in the serious strike of the Durham miners, the whole history and bearings of the move-

ment appear to indicate a spirit of unrest and turbulence that augurs most unfavorably for the future of Capital and Labour, and bodes but ill for the prosperity of the country.

The great and frequent strikes which have of late years taken place among the coal-miners of Great Britain have struck a severe blow at the foundation of British industry.

One of the principal causes of the apparently greater turbulence and restlessness of miners, is their shifting and migratory character. Nearly one-half of the total number of men employed in coal-mining in Great Britain have been set on since the year 1871. Within the three years, 1871-1874, there was a total increase of 168,000 hands.

The fluctuations in the rate of wages are very interesting. In 1870, Scotch miners received an average wage of 3s. 6d. per day. In 1873, this had advanced to 9s. 11d., or, it had almost trebled. Five years later, the average had fallen to 3s. 2d. per day. When the miner got 9s. 11d. per day, he slackened his pace, and the average quantity of coal produced per man fell from 314 tons in 1870 to 232 tons in 1874. Two inevitable laws came into play—the first, that the high rate of wages attracted to the mines many thousand of outsiders; and the second, that higher rates of wages caused a glut of labour and of coal.

The impression of the average miner, appears to be that he can reproduce the "rosy times" of 1873-4, by a more or less prolonged discontinuance of work. He has tried it again and again on a more or less limited scale, and he has invariably found that he was playing a losing game.

The most remarkable and striking feature of these industrial struggles is, indeed, their usually hopeless character. The end is seldom proportioned to the costliness of the means employed. The result that is sought—the object of all the struggling, and suffering, and violence, and patient continuance in the exercise of many of the highest qualities of the martyr, is seldom attained.

The enormous direct loss involved in strikes and lock-outs can be only approximately arrived at. We cannot estimate the far-reaching consequences that are felt in all departments of labour, and which are likely to sap British industry by removing the security and permanent guarantees, without which capital is likely to be withheld or withdrawn.

The Durham miners' strike of last year was estimated to have cost the coal and immediately-related industries £2,000,000. The Midland strike of this year must have been a much more disastrous experiment. We estimate the total loss in wages at £3,072,800. It will be fair to assume that the loss to the employers is as much again, while it is impossible to estimate the loss on other industries. From a national point of view, the most calamitous part of the business is the loss of our trade; and it need not excite any surprise if both Germany and Belgium had gained largely by our recent troubles.

It is one of the worst features of industrial war that it inflicts much unmerited but unavoidable suffering upon interests and persons that are not parties to the dispute. This feature, more or less common to all struggles of the kind, is especially applicable to the coal-industry, upon which so many other interests are directly dependent. How, then, is it possible to so apply the experience of the present and the past as to avert the same dire consequences in the future?

To begin with, it is pretty evident that nothing can be done from within that will not stand the test of being examined and judged from the point of view of self-interest. Anything to which both employers and employed are to be the consenting parties, must justify itself, as being a remedy or alternative that will more or less equally promote the advantage of both. The sliding-scale system had several obvious defects. It could hardly provide for an equal division of profits, when good times allowed profits to be made, because it could not be so devised as to make the employed participate in the losses that were entailed in bad times. St. George Elliot's scheme, which

he may describe as a coöperative movement, an industrial syndicate, a Trust, or anything else, is, to all intents and purposes, a Ring, pure and simple; and, as such, it is likely to share the distrust and disapproval that have been so freely bestowed upon all kindred schemes.

Nor is there sufficient reason to suppose that more brilliant results could be achieved by the far-fetched proposal, that the State should work the whole coal industry of the country, as national property. To place the source of our light and heat and power—the mainspring of our great manufacturing industry—the means of maintaining our place in the family of nations, as a shipping and manufacturing people at the disposal, and under the control, of a State Department, would be to relinquish that freedom of action and of contract, that private initiative and forceful individualism, that has given us to-day, despite our many mistakes and shortcomings, our commanding place among the nations of the earth.—*The Nineteenth Century*, London, November.

Profit Sharing.—Among the objections made to profit-sharing, is one which consists in saying that this system will result in lessening the authority of the masters and owners of the business. This is a variation of the reproach that profit-sharing is an attack on property, and the first step towards Socialism. This criticism would be well founded, if our society, established for the sole purpose of studying profit-sharing, practically considered profit-sharing as a right. In that case we would not be content with advising the adoption of the system; we would demand it. Now, our Society and those who think with us, have always declared that profit-sharing is only an act inspired by interest, by a philanthropic sentiment, or by a superior conception of the idea of justice—an act which ought to remain free and spontaneous, and which no law should render obligatory. We affirm with no less positiveness that profit-sharing should not give to the sharers the right of taking part in, or interfering in any way within the management of the business in the profits of which they share.—*Frederic Dubois, in the Bulletin de la Participation aux Bénéfices, Paris, July.*

Why the Sociological Problem Remains Unsolved.—The most important problem in the world, the sociological problem, is still unsolved. A succession of enthusiastic thinkers, stimulated by the theories of Darwin and Spencer, have undertaken to solve this problem, but a solution has not been reached. Those who have attempted to solve it have taken the wrong road. They have tried to apply the biological process to something to which that process has no relation. They have tried to show how the social element has been evolved in the course of ages. But the fact is that this element has never been evolved. It is one of the primordial elements in the story of humanity. Beyond that element we cannot go, and upon that base all reasoning and observation in sociology must be built.—*Dr. Mario Morasso, in Rassegna di Scienze Sociali e Politiche, Rome, October.*

A False Idea of Political Economy.—A great deal of harm has resulted from the idea prevalent among thousands of intelligent people and encouraged by the silence of some political economists. These gentlemen have led the world to believe by their habitual attitude, that political economy, is the defender of the *statu quo*, the champion of the interest of one class against another class. The Socialists, in general, have made capital out of this, and, pointing to patent defects in our present system, have induced tens of thousands to embrace their dangerous doctrines. In reality, this idea of political economy is altogether erroneous. That science does not express entire satisfaction with the present social organization. It does not proscribe improvements and ameliorations in the interest of the great majority of the people by public intervention.—*M. Limousin, in Journal des Economistes, Paris, November.*

State Control of the Liquor Business.—In Switzerland, the manufacture of alcohol and alcoholic liquors is a monopoly of the Federal Government. There has just been published the annual Report of the Federal Council to the Federal Assembly in regard to the manufacture and its results, for the twelve months ending at the date of the Report, with comparative figures for the preceding

twelve months. It appears that, during the time over which the Report just issued extends, the monopoly has reduced the consumption of spirituous liquors, on Swiss territory, twenty-five per cent. below that shown by the last preceding Report. The consumption of wine made of grapes has remained stationary; that of beer has increased twenty-five per cent. As for cider, there has certainly been an increased consumption; but the Administration is not able to give the exact figures.—*Bulletin de Statistique et de Legislation Comparée, Paris, October.*

Temperance and the Social Question.—The Reverend J. Halpin here discusses the drink evil in its social and economic aspect. The conclusion is, naturally, that every workman who indulges in the occasional glass deprives himself thereby of the means which, properly applied, would secure comfort and independence for his family. Every day, and in every village of the land, we are confronted with the sight of individuals and families who are prevented from bettering their condition, as the Church so ardently desires, by intemperance; while, with hardly less frequency, we are forced to contemplate the still sadder sight of the ruin of families, respectable, and once opulent, and the dissipation of many a goodly inheritance by the same cause.—*The Dublin Review.*

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

JORRIS KARL HUYSMANS AND THE NEW POETRY.

JOHANNES JØRGENSEN.

KARL HUYSMANS is one of the group of writers representing the spiritualistic side of the modern naturalistic literary school. We have published sketches of Paul Verlaine, Mallarmé, Stefan George, and Max Dauthendey. These writers, and the school which they represent, are little known to English-speaking people.

DURING the last fifty years, it has been often and loudly proclaimed that modern humanity ought to "settle down in the shades of the positive learning of the age," and, in that rest, find its highest wisdom. As regards everything outside, we could only say *ignoramus et ignorabimus*. Like Faust, Europe seems to have become "tired," and to say, *Das Drogen kann mich wenig kümmern*. THOUGHT has been sent "to chew cud" on the "meadows of experience," and the FEELINGS have been called down from the Higher to draw the triumphal-car of modern Humanism. Comte and Spencer have reduced Philosophy to a mere Synthesis. The usual distinctions made between "the phenomenon and the thing itself," are done away with. All Idealism has been "left out in the cold." Plato and Kant have been pushed aside for a coarse positivism. "Reality," viz., sensuous and actual experience, has been declared the true and only existence. The ethics that followed consequently upon these teachings have reduced the aspirations of men to zero; but this has been followed by a reaction. Modern Europe has again gone on a pilgrimage to the ideal lands. The young men are leaving the damp and dark climates of "modern culture," so called. They travel towards the sunny regions of enthusiasm, love, and devotion. They rise above the low-lying clouds of gloom to a larger life and to an intenser light. They recognize that life is a wonder, a mystery, a sanctity. They give full sway to their longings for the immeasurable, the heavenly, and the mysterious. It was tendencies of this kind which created Edgar Allan Poe in America, Baudelaire, Villiers de l'Isle Adam, Verlaine and Mallarmé in France. It is that same ideal longing which produced *Jorris Karl Huysmans*.

Huysmans cannot accept popular notions, and is a natural opponent of all conventionality. He is ironical, and points out faults everywhere, even in the Beautiful. Every party and clan, therefore, considers him a literary heretic. This spirit is particularly conspicuous in his novel "En Ménage" and his historical work "L'Art moderne."

"A rebours" bears a motto, taken from the mystic Ruys-

brock: "I must seek my pleasure beyond the sphere of time; . . . still the world feels a horror for my joy, and in its brutality it does not understand me." *Des Esseintes*, the hero of the book, who is Huysmans himself, is the last remnant of an old noble family. His blood is thin; he is nervous and exhausted from excesses. He loves and lives among the debased and dissolute. He drinks the cup of the senses to the dregs. Suddenly, a reaction sets in. *Des Esseintes* will live in solitude and away from the world. This modern Saint Anthony will henceforth shun the women of Paris and the "empty heads" of nobility. He lives *a rebours*. Like Carlyle and Poe, he worships Solitude and Silence. Satiated with lust, he now looks for its spiritual counterparts. For the dry curaçao, he prefers the soft and clear sound of the clarinet; for whiskey, the noisy trumpet; for *aqua vita*, the fine and sharp note of the violin; for strong bitters, the contrabass; for peppermint-liquor, a song; for rum and gin, duets, quartettes, etc. Rich extracts and delicate perfumes inspire "aromatic strophes." A drop of New-Mown Hay causes him to paint an autumn landscape. But, after all, *Des Esseintes* has only substituted another series of sensations, less coarse than the first.

After a while the Saint Anthony changes, and becomes a pagan, "bathing in antique dreams and the sensuousness of past days." His longings now lead him to the company of the painters, Gustave Moreau and Redon, and to the poets, Poe, Baudelaire, Verlaine, and Mallarmé. After having rested awhile with the men of mind, *Des Esseintes* is carried on to the Roman Church.

"A rebours" represents a turning point in French literature. —*Tilskueren, Copenhagen.*

A FRENCH ARCHITECT AT CHICAGO.

JACQUES HERMANT.

THE stranger, particularly the foreigner, who arrives at Chicago, and finds a lodging at one of the great hotels, gets his first impression of the city from the business quarter of the town. Here he finds the streets swarming with men, all wearing the traditional round hat, walking rapidly, and so immersed in their affairs that they appear as indifferent to what is going on around them as though they were in a desert. He is curious to know what sort of homes these men of business have. To ascertain this, you must go north or south to the elegant quarters, and here you are agreeably surprised. There is a complete change in the aspect of the city. Everything offers an entire contrast to the scene you have just left.

In general, the dwellings are small, of modest appearance, and, with rare exceptions, nothing in their exterior betrays to the passers-by the more or less brilliant position of their possessors. Is this the result of modesty? Certainly not. The reasons for this are simply of a practical nature.

The high wages of servants, and their deplorable quality, cause many families, even the richest, to avoid an establishment which will require for its care a number of people. Besides this, every proprietor hopes to see the city grow in such a manner that he can sell his house at a considerable profit on its cost.

The exterior of the dwellings in Chicago is generally repulsive. The quite general use of granites and hard stones—which are very costly to cut—has caused the employment of somewhat brutal ornament, which gives to some houses the appearance of a fortress. It is evident, also, that there is a desire to give a less severe aspect to their habitations, manifested by enlarged bay-windows, pretty porches, and verandas.

These accessories are finely treated. The ornamentation is borrowed from Roman Art; the infinite variety of the forms gives a very picturesque effect to some avenues, of which the

straight lines at first inspire the fear of finding nothing but what is cold and tiresome.

It would be foolish to refuse to recognize that our artistic brethren of America have, in the evolutions of art, chosen the style which harmonizes most closely with the intellectual culture of their fellow citizens.

A study, like this, of an art which must be explained by the physical and moral state of the people among whom it is developed, affords ground for an infinite number of observations on detail which, perhaps, it would be interesting to note, but which would lead me too far. I have said enough to show that an architectural movement exists in the United States, and that even its eccentricities have a reason for their existence on special needs, and can be explained logically. This much cannot be said for the works which the Chicago Exposition contains.

There, works do not correspond to any precise need of life, and are only the results of a situation quite accidental, created by some clever people with the view of attracting the public, and of making a gigantic claim for the city, which considers itself to be the Queen of the World.

It would be puerile to imagine that the least idea of disinterestedness, of making sacrifices in order to encourage art and industry, of rendering service to working people, was ever born in the brains of those who conceived and directed the largest Exposition that has ever been held. They dreamed of but one thing: to surpass France; to crush her in such a fashion that she would not rise again for a long time; to show to South America that there is in the whole world but one great country: the United States, and in that country but a single city—Chicago.

The best architects in the United States, those who had made serious studies in Europe, were offered a handsome fee—ten thousand dollars each—to submit plans. What was required of them? Simply a decoration to mask the inevitable monotony of these vast halls. It was well understood that the work would be ephemeral. There was no intention of preserving it, and so far as that goes, it might as well have been made of pasteboard.

It was, then, a simple decoration in which the most astonishing fancies could find place, the sole object being to deceive the eye, to present an architectural dream, which would arouse astonishment and respect in the ignorant populations of the West, and, at the same time, amuse the skeptical European, less disposed to take "staff" for stone, and copper for gold.

We have before us a dream of brilliant imaginations—a superb frame, a blue sky without a cloud during long summer months, water in profusion, land without stint; that was the point of departure. A mass of palaces, of domes, of triumphal arches, of constructions outlined against the sky in all sorts of ways, of fountains, of wharves and bridges, of islands picturesquely planted, and of lagoons furrowed by Venetian gondolas, the whole covering the surface of a real city in extent—that is the result.

How can you describe the impression made by this mass of architecture, of which the proportions reach such a degree of exaggeration that you must have seen it to form any idea of it, and even the most extravagant terms do not paint it accurately?

The impression is complex, and composed of three distinct sentiments:

First, a sincere, spontaneous homage, rendered with a full heart, to the amplitude of the composition and to its general effect, which recalls the astonishing conceptions of our great decorative painters for the theatre. Second, a return to cold reflection, an annoyance caused by the complete want of harmony. Third, a very lively temptation to forget all criticism in presence of the truly grand impression made by this dream, so boldly conceived and so fully realized.—*Gazette des Beaux-Arts, Paris, November.*

FOOTBALL IN OUR COLLEGES.

WILLIAM CONANT CHURCH.

REPORTS which are now in my possession from sixty-seven institutions of learning, scattered over thirty-seven States of the Union, give much interesting information concerning the influence of football upon class-standing and individual development, physical, mental, and moral.

As a general conclusion from these reports, it would appear that football holds chief place among athletic games for its influence in developing the qualities especially required in an officer of the army and navy—qualities which it is at the same time well for every young man to cultivate. One officer says: "Football requires preservation of temper under trying circumstances, subordination of individuality to united work, prompt decision and action in the struggle, and tactical and strategical combinations for the accomplishment of the desired end by united force or systematic effort."

Football gives an outlet for the superabundant animal spirits which might otherwise find expression in the usual college pranks. It compels its devotees to keep good hours, to observe strict rules of temperance in diet and drink, to refrain from the use of tobacco, to select the most nourishing food, and to be systematic with cold baths, rubbing, and healthy exercise. It teaches, moreover, what American youth most need to learn—prompt and exact obedience to instructions.

"So far as my observation goes," writes an officer who has done duty at three military schools, "football in no way interferes with academic work. It has rather the opposite effect, as the training exercises a restraining influence, and keeps down to steady, hard work a class of boys whose animal spirits could scarcely be held in constant check in any other way. Aside from hygienic considerations, there is mental stimulus in solving the many intricate problems that arise in playing the game, and football is eminently calculated to determine what sort of stuff a boy is made of." In harmony with this, another says: "The mind is aroused, enthusiasm is awakened, and all players are better for it. The valuable lessons of courage and self-control, the necessity for concerted action, and the ability to stand hammering and yet keep one's head, which play at football teaches, will offset any temporary loss of study of textbooks."

"The effect upon good students seems to be beneficial," reports St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., "except, perhaps, for certain limited periods of time for visits. As to poor students, who do not study anyhow, they are perhaps no worse for it. Upon the whole, we find that the students who indulge in athletics are the best students, and in this respect football benefits a school. It is the opinion here that we had better discipline, better studying, better learning, and better health for athletics, and for football, which is one of the chief forms of athletics."

There is no military professor at Harvard, but through other sources we are informed that at that institution "what the young men lose in marks they more than gain in increased mental power and brightness; and it is a noticeable fact that the men devoted to athletics the past two years have stood exceptionally well in their classes."

Yale reports that, "in the opinion of most of the professors, during the term in which football practice is active the academic work of the football teams is of little account. One gentleman—a graduate of some years back—a football player, and quite a noted tennis player, said he believed football was a great help to class-standing, because it required regular habits during the training season, and many men continued them throughout the year to their manifest advantage."

At Perdue University, Lafayette, Ind., report says "the football men are men of prominence in the university, and are to a certain extent looked up to; and their regular lives, diet,

and discipline are favorable to their own work, and their example has a favorable influence on others."

A calculation made by the professor of physical culture and hygiene at Cornell shows that the men on the intercollegiate athletic teams have a standing 1.2 per cent. better than the average of the whole college.

The general expression of opinion from the great majority of the colleges is in accord with these quotations, which are selected only because they elaborate somewhat the ideas which are more briefly expressed in most of the letters referred to.—*The Century, New York, December.*

The Predominance of Athletics.

The public has now a pretty fair inkling of the predominance of athletics in colleges, but a full perception of the truth can be had only by one actually on the inside. What the public sees is the few great spectacular games, but it knows little or nothing of the long preparation for them going on through months, or of the absorption of undergraduate attention in them both before and after the event. Football has been well in evidence for two months past, and everybody has seen how impossible it was for the members of the principal teams to give thought to anything but the game. We have perfectly authentic evidence that one Yale player, from the opening of the term late in September up to Thanksgiving, could give no more than an hour a day to his studies, after attending to his main duty of training and practising. And it should be understood that this thing is no longer confined to the Fall months. . . . Logically, there is no room for stopping at any time, and if the thing keeps on, the team will not go "out of training" at all, but will begin immediately after the Thanksgiving game to make a new start for glory. . . .

Before any objector charges this account with exaggeration, let him note that we predicate it only of the average student. We know that there are many exceptions, and that the professors and writers and successful professional men of the future are in college for study, just as their fathers were before them. But we also know that the scholastic ideal now gives the first place to the athletic ideal, that the true college hero of the present, in college and out, is the college athlete. We do not know, but we fear, that college faculties are not acting up to their convictions in the matter of regulating athletics, that they make the rivalry of colleges an excuse for not doing what they really believe ought to be done.—*The Evening Post, New York.*

Gentlemen Bruisers.

The football-field is the prize-arena of the "gentleman" whose father is sufficiently well off to send him to college. There has been such a howl over the proposed fisticuffs between Corbett, "gentleman," and Mitchel, "gentleman," that even the bully Democrats of Coney Island have shrunk from permitting the savage exhibition, and the two "gentlemen" are running about the country seeking a place to maul each other where the gate-money will be enough to pay. And it is only just and decent that this should be so. If civilization is worth anything it is worth improving. . . .

The prize-fight is the "sport" of the tough and the brute of the "Biff" Ellison type, and intercollegiate football is the "sport" of the "cultivated gentleman"—God save the mark!—and of the two the prize-fight is the less brutalizing. If college authorities cannot or will not suppress these exhibitions of savagery as now practised, an indignant and nauseated public opinion ought to suppress the college authorities.—*The Advertiser, New York.*

NOTES.

Reasoning as a Fine-Art.—Reasoning must be taught by teachers specially trained for that purpose, and especially interested in that subject. It must be taught as an end in itself, and work must be assigned and explanations given with that end solely in view. It must be taught in its whole extent, systematically, thoroughly, and continuously, as an art based upon certain well-defined principles, which must be mastered, and involving the exercise of a large amount of skill, which can be obtained only by exercise in their application. A course in reasoning should come to be looked upon as an indispensable element in a complete education. It should begin in the school—perhaps in the pupil's fifteenth year—and end

only with the conclusion of the college-course.—*Frank Chapman Sharp, in Educational Review, New York.*

Pudd'n'head Wilson's Wisdom.—There is no character, how ever good and fine, but it can be destroyed by ridicule, however poor and witless. Observe the ass, for instance: his character is about perfect; he is the choicest spirit among all the humbler animals, yet see what ridicule has brought him to. Instead of feeling complimented when we are called an ass, we are left in doubt.

Tell the truth, or trump—but get the trick.

Adam was but human—this explains it all. He did not want the apple for the apple's sake; he wanted it only because it was forbidden. The mistake was in not forbidding the serpent; then he would have eaten the serpent.

Whoever has lived long enough to find out what life is, knows how deep a debt of gratitude we owe to Adam, the first great benefactor of our race—he brought death into the world.—*Mark Twain, in The Century, New York, December.*

The Three Bohemians.—The International Dictionary gives three different meanings of the word "Bohemian." *First*, a native of Bohemia; *second*, an idle stroller or gypsy; and, *thirdly*, an adventurer in art or literature, of irregular, unconventional habits, questionable tastes, or free morals. The origin of this strange confusion of terms must be sought in history. It is interesting to note that music played an important part in this philological process. The genuine Bohemians have contributed their full share to the world's civilization. They have given us a Huss, a Comenius, a Brozik, a Dvorak. They are essentially a musical people. The gypsies are a nomadic people, who have wandered from Northwestern India into Europe. They, too, are a musical people. To the French, Bohemia was a *terra incognita*. It was a familiar name, but the French conception of it was limited to the view that its people were dark-skinned heretics, who had fought against the Pope, and were particularly fond of song and dance. The gypsies corresponded with the description, and were christened accordingly. The third (meaning a literary adventurer) is but the second (a gypsy) used metaphorically.—*Josef J. Kral, in Music, Chicago.*

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

THE MATRIARCHAL SYSTEM.

THOMAS ACHELIS.

THE progress which has been made in the new sciences of Ethnology and Anthropology within the past few decades is something remarkable. The educated public at large has awakened to the realization that the collection of old curiosities and grotesque anomalies furnishes material affording a veritable scientific insight into the past progress of humanity. In the present paper, however, I propose to confine myself to the consideration of a few of the problems of civilization which, regarded in their simple historical light are perplexing riddles, but which promise to find their solution in the broader perspective of anthropological study. The fulness of the material limits me to a very fragmentary treatment of the subject; indeed, in many cases, the most that can be done is to indicate the direction of more exact investigation.

Only a few decades ago our conception of the dawn of civilization was embodied in the Homeric and Biblical ideal of the patriarchal household, with the head of the house exercising unlimited jurisdiction; the wife being without any very sharply-defined status. This organization of the family has been accepted as indicating generally the prehistoric type of the marital relation. Everything tended to this conclusion, and but little significance was attached to the statement of Herodotus that the ancient Lycaonians were named after the mothers, and that the same custom prevailed among other barbarous races; or, that Æschylus, in his "Orestiad," when narrating the vengeance of the Erinyes for matricide, makes Apollo exclaim:

O modern Gods—old laws and rights primeval,
You tear them down, and wrest them from my hand.

Modern ethnology, collecting all the documents and traditions bearing on this subject, finds that we have here to do with an ancient social organization—the matriarchal—of which vestiges had been preserved down to classical times. No relation was of significance beyond the natural tie of blood, which bound the children to their mother. The "Furies" saw no moral offense in the slaying of the wife, but matricide was the crime of crimes. The mother was so exclusively the source of her child's life, that in some tribes the father stood in no legal or moral relation, whatever, to his children.

The numerous Amazon fables point to a condition of things so opposed to all our feelings and sentiments, that they would be unintelligible, but for the light thrown on them by the matriarchal system. In the deeds of the old heroes, Theseus, Perseus, and above all, Hercules, we get a glimpse of a condition of things, in which women, living apart from men, had acquired political and even military preëminence. Didulus Siculus makes mention of Hercules in this connection: "Hercules, who had undertaken to bless the whole human race without exception, thought it not right to leave any race of men under the despised dominance of woman." How powerful the conception of blood must have been through all these ages is evidenced by the inexorable custom of blood-feud which persists, even to this day, among races of low moral status. The Australian, as long as he leaves the blood of his next relation unavenged, is ostracized even by his wife and parents. There is no decisive evidence of the prevalence of the blood-feud among our Teutonic ancestors, but the complicated system of "compensation" which persisted to comparatively recent times, appears to have been substituted for it. The peculiar custom of *cowade*, too, as practised among the Basques, and by some tribes of American Indians, appears to have been designed to vest parental authority in the father. A faint shadow of this old custom of assumption of parental authority by the father is suggested, too, by the well-known old Roman custom of lifting the new-born child, which had been laid at the threshold, and placing it under the protection of the household.

Ethnology has also thrown light on the history of marriage-customs, and on the evolution of monogamy from the polygamic customs of patriarchal days. There is another custom of particular interest in this connection, with which we have been rendered familiar through the Greeks, and especially the Spartans, and which is still practised among North American Indians, namely, the initiation of the youth into the rank of warriors on his arrival at puberty. Why do the women and maidens weep and lament during the ceremony, and why, on the other hand, is the youth subjected to such superhuman tests of fortitude and endurance? It is because it signifies the irrevocable severance of the youth from maternal authority and from his blood-relations, to be adopted into the warrior caste, and to become an independent member of the social organism.

Another puzzling problem in the history of civilization, is the status of the Amazons in Grecian legend, or, more generally speaking, the question of female supremacy. It goes without saying, that this is not to be understood in the full sense of political supremacy, for it must be remembered that, among many of the lower races, the women have their regular, prescribed assemblages, just as men have. Among the Ashantees, the Queen-mothers participate in State affairs, and are permitted to go abroad unveiled. Peculiar honor is also accorded by the Chinese to the Empress-mother, and this, too, must be accepted as a survival of the traditions of an age in which the mother formed the centre of the race. The fierce robber-tribes of the Sahara, are described by Aulad Soleman, as held in complete subjection in their own homes. And, as in China, so too, in Burma, and in many central African States, we find a Queen-regent equal with, or ruling over, the reigning Prince, and for the most part without any definite responsi-

bility; and it can be regarded as only an indirect result of the primitive matriarchal State, that women here and there constitute themselves into a military organization.

Aristotle's conclusion, that most of the warlike and quarrelsome nations were headed by a woman, appears to rest on no broader basis than the fact that many tribes of Scythians, Thracians, and Celts appear to have had female leaders. The special organization of a female military caste, as in Dahomey, is an exception, bearing only an accidental resemblance to the Amazons of legend. These condition of things in Dahomey, may be regarded as the last survival of a vain attempt to overthrow the patriarchal organization, and the dominance of man, and to restore woman to her primitive state of supremacy. —*Westermann's Monats-Hefte, Braunschweig, November.*

GHOSTS AND CREMATION.

SUPERSTITION holds an all-powerful sway over a large part of the human race, and ghosts, uncanny apparitions, are regarded as realities, especially by children and those who never die—the fools.

The country people take especially good care that the belief in ghosts shall not vanish. They tell of the appearance of the dead, and even the most courageous are frightened at the howling of the winds, the cry of a bird, or the uncertain shadows of the moon. Although we may laugh at this fear, because we know that no ghost ever was proof against a thorough investigation, we quite understand it. The church-yard explains it all—the church-yard with its uncanny solitude, its unsavory contents; and it is natural for the ignorant to believe that the dead come forth from their graves.

These whom we once saw in the beauty of vigorous life are here given over to a mode of destruction which causes indefinable horror to the ignorant. As long as the body is slowly wasting away in the ground, it will be difficult to overcome the fear of ghosts, for there is a belief that the body may assist the spirit or ghost in appearing to us.

The bright and cheerful columbarium with its urns open to view is materially opposed to the church-yard. There is nothing to mystify us in the columbarium, nothing dark, nothing sinister. Those pure ashes do, indeed, speak to us of the shortness of life, but not accompanied by those horrors which are associated with decomposition in the grave. We may imagine hundreds of thousands of urns around us, containing the last unchanged and unchangeable vestige of our departed friends; these artistic vessels cannot be made to force horrid apparitions upon our imagination. Even the most ignorant understands that fire is purifying, and it will not be difficult to create the belief that everything wicked has been destroyed by the cleansing flame.

Superstitious persons are able to imagine an apparition of a horrid skeleton half clothed in flesh, shrouded in a tattered, moulding cloth, because this corresponds with the actual state and appearance of the body in the grave. But it is impossible to conjure up such an apparition from the little heap of ashes caused by fire.—*Die Flamme, Berlin, November.*

Electric Light as a Therapeutic Agent.—In the *Revista de Ciencias Medicas*, Dr. Estanislao von Stein reports a number of neurasthenic, hysterical, and rheumatic affections successfully treated by illuminating the surfaces with the electric light. His apparatus consists of an incandescent light of twelve volts. Illuminating a painful joint or nerve, for two to five minutes, has yielded him surprising results. The alterations, especially of the nerves, which take place, are probably of a molecular character.—*Medical Times, New York.*

Evidences of a Great Flood.—Sir H. Howorth rejects as fabulous the indispensable "ice sheets" of modern quaternary geologists. Glaciers of the ordinary type were, in his view, greatly larger, and

greatly more numerous some thousands of years ago than they are now, and he readily includes ice-traveling along sloping ground, under the influence of gravity among the working forces of nature, while utterly denying the possibility of ice having moved over hundreds of miles of level ground, such as we see in Poland and Russia, and the prairies of North America, and distributing the drift as we there find it. He contends for a great flood as indispensable to a satisfactory solution of all the conditions of the problem. A flood which submerged palæolithic man with all his contemporary mammals. Neolithic man in Europe, he argues, advanced on the scene after the catastrophe.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

How to Extirpate Contagious Diseases.—Twenty years ago, if any one had claimed that a day would come when there would be no cholera, no typhus, no yellow-fever, no small-pox, no scarlatina, in the world, his claim would have been received with a smile of incredulity. Yet, since the discoveries of the microbists, there is nothing to prevent such a state of things being realized. We can stamp out all these and like maladies by a strict application of the laws of hygiene. In some great cities, they have introduced apparatus for sterilization, and organized a department of disinfection, but what is yet required is the instruction of the people on these subjects. No greater benefit can be rendered to humanity than to spread everywhere instruction that, by proper hygienic treatment of the body, of clothing, and of dwellings, all the noxious maladies of which I have spoken can be stamped out.—*Dr. H. Beauregard, in Revue Pédagogique, Paris, October.*

More Pessimistic than Schopenhauer.—It has been long thought that Schopenhauer, the apostle of pessimism, had depicted the condition of things in this world in the blackest possible tints; but M. Renouvier, a Frenchman, in a recent work on "Schopenhauer and the Metaphysics of Pessimism" has gone beyond the famous German philosopher. Discussing the question of evil in the world, M. Renouvier says: "As to the sufferings of humanity, without speaking of those which result to the animal kingdom from general laws, the picture drawn by Schopenhauer, instead of being too black, must be regarded to-day as altogether too cheerful, if we consider the social phenomena which characterize our time, the war of nationalities, the war of classes, the universal extension of militarism, the progress of extreme misery, paralleled with the development of immense wealth, and the refinements for a life of pleasure, the growing march of criminality, both hereditary and professional, that of suicide, the relaxation of morals in the family, and the abandonment of supernatural beliefs, which are replaced more and more by a sterile materialistic worship of the dead. All these features manifest a visible retrogression of civilization towards barbarism."—*Fr. Paulhan, in Revue Philosophique, Paris, October.*

New Method for the Analyzation of Meat.—It has been almost impossible to analyze meat, to find its nutritive qualities, because in the process of drying, it undergoes great changes. If dried at a high temperature, it is partially cooked; if dried slowly, it is partially decomposed. Dr. P. Argutinsky, of the Physiological Laboratory, Bonn (Germany), has solved the difficult problem by the use of pure, concentrated sulphuric acid. The meat is laid upon a frame placed over the acid, within an exhausted glass vessel. An india-rubber pipe connects the vacuum with a quicksilver pump, the air is thus drawn off from the vacuum vessel, carrying with it every particle of moisture contained in the meat to be analyzed.—*Physiology des Menschen und der Thiere, Bonn.*

Soluble Gold.—In the *Naturforscher versammlung*, Nuremberg, Dr. Schottlander described a curious colloidal form of gold, which was completely soluble in water with basic acetate of cerium. The solutions are a strong violet-red color, but, when diluted, carmine-red. The intensity of the color is so great that a solution containing $\frac{1}{100,000}$ th of gold is still distinctly rose-red. Such solutions are obtained by precipitation of a dilute solution of a cerous-salt mixed with gold by means of potash or soda-lye, and solution of the black precipitate formed, in hot dilute acetic-acid, or by boiling mixed solutions of cerous-acetate, gold-chloride, sodium-hydrate in the proper proportions. From the red solution sodium acetate precipitates a violet-red precipitate which contains all the gold and some of the basic cerous-acetate. On drying the precipitate, an amorphous, bronze-colored, glittering mass is obtained, which is soluble in water.

RELIGIOUS.

THE PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

C. H. TOY.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, the Parliament might have been called universal. In America, the United States and Canada were represented; in Europe, England, France, Belgium, Sweden, Germany, Russia, and Greece; in Asia, Armenia, India, China, Japan, and Siam. There were, besides, missionaries from various other regions, who, in a sort, represented the religious ideas of their various places.

It may be said, also, that the Parliament offered a substantially universal presentation of the religious beliefs in the world. Of the great religious bodies, only two distinctly declined to take part in the meeting: these were Turkish Mohammedanism and the Church of England. The speakers, however, represented nearly all forms of civilized religious faith—the Catholic Church, the Greek Church, the Armenian Church; and of the Protestant bodies—the Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Reformed Episcopalians, French Liberal Protestants, Methodists, the New Jerusalem Church, Presbyterians, the Salvation Army, Unitarians, Universalists, and perhaps others. The non-Christian bodies represented were Judaism, Mohammedanism, Brahminism, Buddhism (Ceylonese, Siamese, and Japanese), Jainism, Confucianism, Taoism, and Reformed Shintoism. No member of the Mormon Church was present, but the exclusion of this body was based not on religious, but on moral, grounds. Mormons might, indeed, urge that Mohammedanism, an equally offensive system, was welcomed; but to this it might fairly be replied, that those who spoke for Mohammedanism abjured polygamy, and such an abjuration no Mormon would be prepared to make.

The contents of the papers presented were very various. There were descriptions of particular forms of religious faith, contributions to the science of the history of religion, exhibitions of the unity which exists in all religions, and discussions of the possibility of a perfect unity; arguments concerning theistic faith, essays on religious anthropology, investigations of the nature of religion, and discussions of various ethical questions.

A great point was gained, when men of different faiths were willing to stand on the same platform, and give expression, each to his own opinion. The mere fact of contiguity was much. It implied, at any rate, a recognition of these other persons as human beings, who had ideas to which it would not be wrong, and might not be unprofitable, to listen. One great barrier in the way of human progress has been men's ignorance of one another. From any point of view, it is desirable that men should know one another; ignorance is the mother of a thousand ills. This fact is perfectly apparent to us in the spheres of commerce, science, philosophy, and art. In these, the hope of the world lies in its unity, a unity which is the spontaneous product of mutual understanding. But, it has been difficult for man to feel in this way about religion. It has rather seemed to them that they sullied their religious creeds and lives by permitting them to touch any others. It has been their pride to hold themselves religiously aloof from their fellows. The Parliament was based on the conviction that men of different faiths could never be hurt by knowing one another's beliefs. Its main object, therefore, was rather to secure kindly recognition than to further scientific investigation. Unification or harmonization of the various religious creeds formed no part of its aim. Its end was accomplished when men of different faiths met in a sort of friendly coöperation. In this respect the meeting was unique in the history of the world, and such an assembly would hardly have been possible at any former time.

Among the more direct results of this Parliament may prob-

ably be reckoned an increase of interest in the science of the history of religions. The actual appearance of members of various non-Christian faiths in the midst of our modern life is likely to give reality to people's conceptions of these faiths. We will probably feel more or less concerned to know something of the systems of belief which were there presented.

It may be hoped, also, that an impulse has been given to the study of the nature and function of religion. This is an inquiry which lacks the vividness and picturesqueness of historical investigation, but, on the other hand, it appeals to the large number of persons who are concerned with theology.

Another point may be emphasized. No doubt, in many minds, there arose a feeling of kindliness toward the various faiths. Some Christians were probably led to recognize a certain degree of truth and validity in non-Christian systems. If this sentiment should become wide-spread, it would help the establishment of religious brotherhood among men. It might also, possibly, affect the attitude of Christians in relation to missions among non-Christian people; not necessarily diminishing the interest in missions, but it might modify the methods of procedure. The question of the salvation of the heathen has given the greatest intensity to Christian missions—the belief that without Christianity the heathen are doomed to eternal suffering. It is possible that one effect of the Parliament will be a modification of this belief.

It is evident that the Parliament offered a broad and fair exhibition of the religious opinions of the world. Conceived and organized by members of Orthodox Christian bodies, it was conducted without sectarian narrowness and without timidity. It was a noble attempt to pave the way to an understanding among the religions of the world.—*The New World, Boston, December,*

Oriental Criticisms.

Some of our Oriental friends came to the Parliament evidently big with a purpose. It was not to consider the claims of Christianity upon the nations, nor to find a common basis of religion; but to demolish Christianity by exposing its frightful inconsistencies, its organized wickedness, what they considered its utter inhumanity, and its general inferiority to the faith of the Brahmin and the Buddhist. The two champions were the Buddhist priest, Dharmapala, and the Hindu monk, Vivakanadra. . . . The Buddhist Dharmapala, in the very opening of the Parliament, treated us to a fiery and eloquent speech, in which he charged Christians with being ignorant of the religious literature of the East, and yet presumptuous and prejudiced enough to sit in judgment upon a faith of which they could know nothing. In a very dramatic passage he challenged the members of the Parliament, and the vast audience gathered to hear his address, as to their knowledge of the Bible of Buddha. In substance he cried out: "How many of you here present have ever read the Bible of Buddha? Show your hands! Let us see how well qualified you are to judge of the faith of Buddha," etc. After repeating the challenge, there were five hands uplifted. This meagre show of hands seemed to electrify him. He appealed to the audience to know if, out of so great a company (say three thousand) only five persons could be found who had read the writing ascribed to Buddha, it was at all competent for Western people to pass any judgment upon that faith?

In answer to this I would only remark, that it was a wonder to me that so many as five were found who could say that they had read the vast tomes of literature which make up the Buddhist Bible. It does not follow, however, that the greater portion of the three thousand present, were not acquainted with the substance of the teaching of Buddha, or the underlying philosophy of Buddhism. . . .

It was the monk Vivakanadra who arraigned Christianity for its crimes, for its vice and immoralities; who professed horror at the violence, bloodshed, and general wickedness of the propagators of the Gospel, who charged them with coming with a sword in one hand to kill and destroy, and a Bible in the other to convert the mild and gentle, the pure and spotless Hindus, to the gross, carnal, and drunken habits of the Christians. The acts of so-called Chris-

MISCELLANEOUS.

tian Governments, in their wars of conquest against the gentle Orientals; their inhumanity in forcing opium and alcoholic liquors upon an unwilling and innocent people; the battle, war, and spoil waged by Western nations, were all charged upon Christianity. The drunkenness, immorality, and violence visible and open to view in Western Christian lands were all alleged to be a part and parcel of Christianity and a direct result of the religion of Christ.

What is to be said to all this? *First*—That the unrighteous acts of Government are in no sense a product of Christianity. There is no such thing as a Christian Government, in the sense that the State is directed and its actions authorized by the Church of Christ. . . .

Second—The drunkenness, the violence, the immoralities, the depredation seen in the cities and countries called Christian, are all outside Christianity, and are the sins and crimes against which the whole Christian ministry lifts its voice in the name of God and Christ. The victims of these sins are they to whom the Gospel of forgiveness, regeneration, and sanctification are directed. As well charge upon the medical profession responsibility for smallpox, cholera, yellow-fever, and leprosy, as to charge these worst works of the flesh upon the Gospel of Christ, who came to seek and save men from their sins. . . .

A man born of Hindu, Buddhist, or Mohammedan parents and inducted into the rites of these faiths, is Hindu, Buddhist, or Mohammedan, whatever his life or character may be. The answer to this is, that there are good Hindus and bad Hindus. It is not so with Christianity. There may be good and better Christians, but there are no *bad* Christians. No drunkard, no liar, no whore-monger, no thief, no murderer, can be at the same time a Christian. —*The Rev. Geo. Pentecost, D.D., in Christian, London.*

The Mohammedan Paradise.—The Mohammedan paradise is a fairy-land. To enter it, the believer must cross seven bridges, at each of which he must answer questions relating to his past life. Having crossed the bridges he is at the entrance. There are thirteen doors. The first act is to take a bath, which gives to the body great brilliancy. This abode of delight is built of bricks of gold and of silver held together by a mortar of musk. Four oceans soothe the senses—one of water, one of milk, one of honey, one of wine. Waves of perfume envelop them, so powerful as to be noticeable five hundred days' march away. Lastly, come the castles of the *houris*—seventy castles with seventy rooms, containing seventy state beds and seventy tables ready set, and in this castle 1,680,700,000 *houris*. This to each of the elect. He himself has seventy robes of green brocade embroidered with rubies and topazes. Great Prophet! Let us all be Turks!—*The Critic, Halifax.*

Persian Idea of Sin.—The writer, in this paper, institutes a comparison between the World-plan as formulated by Omar Khayyan, in his *Rubaiyat*, and the severe morality of Isaiah. Omar's teaching on the Divine nature is thus expressed:

"Oh Thou, who man of baser earth did'st make,
And even with Paradise devised the snake.
For all the sins wherewith the face of man
Is blackened—man's forgiveness give—and take."

The conception that sin is necessary, because natural, is not enough to completely cover the passing remorse incident to human minds. Omar introduces, therefore, the idea of self-sacrifice in self-indulgence. When a man sins, knowing that some present punishment, mental or physical, must follow, he finds a fault in the universe, because, were it perfectly constructed, the indulgence of all natural desires could lead only to happiness. Yet this flaw in creation, man forgives, offering God his pardon for having placed him in a faulty universe.—*John Rathbone Oliver, in The Harvard Monthly, Boston.*

The Propagation of Islam.—The first, and I think the principal, reason for the present spread of Mohammedanism, is the extreme simplicity of its doctrine and dogma. More than this, its moral system completely satisfies the strongest demands of the human passions; and in addition to this, it offers a Paradise with the hopes of a future life, wherein all the passions will be satisfied and all pleasures reach their highest point. All this is well suited to please coarse and corrupt peoples. To be a Christian, one must obtain the victory over one's mind and heart, and lift one out of one's self by constant efforts; to be a Mussulman it is sufficient to follow the inclinations of our corrupt nature, and to wallow in the mire.—*Professor de Harles, in The Dublin Review.*

An Exciting Ride.—One of the most exciting rides I ever took was behind a ten-foot shark. In pulling my boat over a shallow lagoon one day in the Gulf of Mexico, I came upon a school of twenty or more large sharks, lying on the bottom. In a moment I had my grains—a small spear—fastened into one, and away went the fish like a shot. The line was soon exhausted, and as the board to which it was attached went over the side, I grasped it, and, losing my balance, went overboard, and found myself dashing along behind the shark. The lagoon was not over three or four feet deep, so I determined to hold on while shoal water lasted. The lagoon was half a mile square, and I was towed for some distance, my companion rowing the boat after us, and, finally, intercepting my steed and taking me aboard, when we succeeded in bringing the shark to a neighboring island.—*J. Herndon Campbell, in the Californian Magazine, San Francisco.*

Istamboul.—The most striking peculiarity of Constantinople is the immense vitality which has carried it through so many deaths. It is common to speak of Turkey as the "sick man," and to associate ideas of ruin and decay with one of the most intensely living cities in the world. But no one who has spent even twenty-four hours on either side of the Golden Horn, could ever conceive of anything even distinctly approaching to stagnation in the streets of Stamboul, or on Galata Bridge, or in the busy quarters of Galata itself, or of Pera above. Coming from Europe, whether from Italy or Austria, one is forcibly struck by the universal life, liveliness, and activity of the capital. There is no city in the world where so many different types of humanity meet and jostle each other and the stranger at every turn. Every nation in Europe is represented, and every nation of Asia as well. The highest and lowest types of living humanity pay their penny to the men in white who take the tolls on Galata Bridge. There is not even, as there is in so many cosmopolitan capitals, any general predominant type of feature or color. Of the Turks themselves, it may be doubted whether they should be called a nation, or an agglomeration of individuals of many races who find one common bond in Islam. In the first mosque you enter at haphazard, you may see the pure Turk, often as fair and flaxen as any Norwegian, prostrating himself and repeating his prayers beside the blackest of black Africans. And as you enter the sacred place, both at the selfsame moment will instinctively glance at your feet to see whether you have taken off your shoes, or have slipped on a dusty pair of the *babuj* which will generally be offered you at the door. *F. Marion Crawford, in Scribner's Magazine, New York, December.*

Which Is the Strongest?—Once upon a time, a hare was bounding along over the slippery ice. He ran and bounded, until all at once, puff! he fell and struck himself a hard blow. After he had recovered himself a bit, he said to himself: "I wonder if this ice is very strong?" And he asked the ice: "Say, ice, are you very strong?" "Very strong," said the ice. "If you are so strong, how does the sun melt you? The sun is stronger than you, that's why he melts you," said the hare. Then he turned to the sun, and said: "Say, sun, are you strong?" "Very strong," said the sun. "If you are so strong, why do you let the clouds cover you? The clouds are stronger than you." Then he turned to the clouds, and asked: "Say, clouds, are you strong?" "Very strong," replied the clouds. "If you are so strong, why do you let the mountains arrest you? The mountains are stronger than you." Then he turned to the mountain, and said: "Say, mountain, are you strong?" "Very strong," replied the mountain. "Indeed," said the hare, "if you are so strong, why do you let the mole dig into you? The mole is stronger than you." Having spoken thus, he turned to the mole, and asked: "Say, mole, are you strong?" "Very strong," replied the mole. "If you are so strong," replied the hare, "why do you let the cat eat you? The cat is stronger than you." Then he turned to the cat, and asked: "Say, cat, are you strong?" "Very strong," replied the cat. Then the hare not being able to think of anything which got the upper hand of the cat, gave his verdict: "The cat is the strongest of all!"—*Tales of the Wotjaks, Nikolaj Ivanor, in Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Literaturgeschichte, Berlin.*

DR. DEPEW AND THE POPE.

"He [the Pope] began the conversation by some remarks, very flattering to my pride, as to his knowledge of me, and of my standing in America. The impression he intended to convey was that he knew who I was, and all about me, and had long watched with interest my career. . . .

"After his pleasant remarks of welcome, I thanked him, and referred to the fact that, in America, I was at the head of a company employing thousands of men, of whom a very large proportion profess the Catholic faith. He replied quickly that he knew that, and that he had heard many reports of the kindness and fairness which had marked the dealings of my company with its employés. . . .

"I told him that about two years ago I delivered a lecture before a body of Catholic students upon the subject of the Papal Encyclical.

"I referred to my friendship for Archbishop Corrigan, and praised the learning and intelligence of that prelate, whereat the Pope seemed well pleased.

"He may have believed that I was a man of sufficient note in my own country to make some expression of my views or sentiments of value to him. It is probable, also, that the fact that I am the head of a corporation employing a large number of workmen—and, therefore, directly concerned on the questions of capital and labor that are now occupying the Pope's attention extensively, so far as America is concerned—may have had something to do with his willingness to see me. He may have wanted to lecture me a little upon my duties toward the employés of the company of which I am President. . . .

"The event, I am told, has excited great comment in ecclesiastical circles in the Holy City. It is said to be the first time in twenty years, that the Pope has granted a private interview to a layman."—*Cable Despatch to The World, New York.*

Now that Mr. Depew has called on the Pope, he may expect friendly attention from the A.P.A. when he gets home.—*The News, Indianapolis.*

Chauncey Mitchell Depew is almost ready to come home from his foreign tour, feeling as fine as a fiddle, or finer, since the Pope gave him a private audience and talked with him half an hour.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

Chauncey M. Depew declares that he has had an interview with Pope Leo recently and that the venerable prelate showed the vigor of a man of fifty. This ought to settle stories of the Pope's failing health, for Chauncey is a "Dr." and a good judge of men.—*The Star, Kansas City.*

The Doctor entered like a "gentleman unafraid" and made his best New York bow. The Pope met him half way, cordially shook hands with him and asked him to take a seat, precisely as any other gentleman would have done. There was no flummery of any kind. It was a meeting and conversation between two good fellows on equal terms.—*The Tribune, Chicago.*

In season and out he will vary his after-dinner reminiscences of Mr. Gladstone with beautiful stories of the venerable old man who sits in the chair of St. Peter. There were questions which Mr. Depew might have discussed with the Pope of present and vital interest, but to have referred to these might have been embarrassing. Instead, the few moments allotted him were spent in the way best calculated to make it necessary for him to buy a new hat before he could get out of Rome.—*The Telegraph, Philadelphia.*

THE PUBLIC-SCHOOL QUESTION.

A circular has recently been issued at Baltimore by Roman Catholics, presumably under the direction of Cardinal Gibbons, asking for a division of the public school fund among the different Churches for the support of their sectarian schools. This is the first instance, we believe, that such a demand has been made by the Catholics of Maryland, although it has been repeatedly made by them in New York and a number of other States. . . . If the demand of the Catholics of Maryland for the proposed division of the public-school fund were granted, it would be a departure from the general American principle, practice, and policy in respect to the public schools, and would change that into one practically equivalent to a union of Church and State, for the State would thus support the sectarian schools of the various Churches, in which sectarian religious instruction is given.—*The Lutheran Observer, Philadelphia.*

Satolli and the Schools.

The Roman Church discloses no more of its policy than is unavoidable, and upon the question of ways and means, upon the manner of attaining even an openly avowed object, it is by tradition secrecy itself. . . . It was enough for Monsignor Satolli's purpose, enough also to serve as the basis of an enlightened opinion upon the Roman Catholic attitude and programme in this connection, that he should have chosen this juncture as an appropriate one to state with all possible clearness and emphasis his own attitude toward the parochial schools, and to repudiate the current reports which attributed to him a lack of zeal for the promotion of parochial education. "Up to the present," he remarks, "it has been inexplicable to me, of the suspicion that my views were not favorable to Catholic schools. Those who, at first, or even after, have attributed to me such an absurd opinion ought to point to some word or action of mine to justify themselves." One does not need the ability to see into the heart of a milestone to perceive the relation between the Satolli address and the Baltimore circular. In effect the circular has received the Apostolic Delegate's approval, and in order that no misunderstandings or misrepresentations as to his wishes or attitude may dampen the zeal or increase the labors of those upon whom the execution of Cardinal Gibbons's programme must depend, Satolli has been at the pains to put himself on record as just as hearty a supporter of the parochial school system as Archbishop Corrigan himself.—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

MCGLYNN AND THE ITALIAN EMBASSY.

The proposition to send the Rev. Dr. McGlynn to Italy as United States Ambassador, although emanating from his friends, must be extremely distasteful to that eminent divine. Dr. McGlynn is a modest man, a studious man, a man of such tender susceptibilities that to parade him before the public as an aspirant for office of any kind must cut him to the quick. To be sure, the position has many attractions and would afford scope for the exercise of diplomatic qualities, which the ex-pastor of St. Stephen's possesses to a preëminent extent. But, however alluring, we do not for a moment imagine that he would consent to accept. . . .

Apart, however, from the fact that he cannot be spared, there are arguments which we have no doubt would induce him to decline. Were he less distinguished, the objection would not be so urgent, but to send a cleric of his prominence to Italy, where a difference of opinion exists as to whether the Pope or the King is the real head of affairs, would be a wanton display of ambiguity incompatible

with the simplicity, precision, and singleness of purpose that should characterize the friendly relations between the two countries. We do not affirm that Dr. McGlynn would be unable to draw the line between his zeal for the Pope on the one hand, and his monarchical affiliations on the other, but there might be times when the duties of the combined positions of Ambassador of the Church of Christ and Ambassador of the United States would not be altogether soothing to a person of his gentle temperament. Furthermore, it may be doubted whether a man of such decidedly radical views on economic subjects would be entirely acceptable to a country now on the verge of bankruptcy, and needing but a little agitation among the masses to topple it over entirely. All things considered, we do not see how Dr. McGlynn can afford to go to Italy. We think too much of him at home.—*The Eagle, Brooklyn.*

PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

Prof. John Tyndall, the eminent scientist, died at his home in Haslemere, Surrey, on the 4th inst.

A Devotee of Truth.

A devotee of truth, Professor Tyndall did not hesitate to plant conviction against dogma. Of an aggressive disposition, he plunged into the theological controversies of the time with a zeal worthy of a nobler cause. His philosophy was that of the physicist rather than of the biologist—a result of the study of inanimate rather than animate nature. This fact made his strenuous antagonism to Christianity more remarkable than that of Huxley, Darwin, or Spencer, since the physicists, mathematicians, and astronomers of Britain have been less prone to deny than those whose laboratory successes delude them into the fancy that they possess the secret of life. Yet, with equal power, he demonstrated the reign of law in the material world, and if his efforts to retain the ethical sanctity of life involved him in hopeless contradictions, it may be said of him that he did not seek to give light to others on matters wherein his own mind was dark. Though never recanting the creed of a lifetime, as Professor Huxley, in his recent Romanes lecture, has done, Professor Tyndall, too, possessed that higher courage which led him to admit frankly his uncertainties.—*The Traveller, Boston.*

The Prayer-Test.

Professor Tyndall was one of the three or four men who have made English science in the Nineteenth Century famous for its union of German thoroughness of research with French lucidity of exposition. A great part of the influence of his writings, as of those of Huxley and Professor Foster, and, in a less degree, Darwin, has been due to the wonderful clearness and charm of their style. Clear thinking was, no doubt, responsible for a good share of the clear writing, but, over and above this, he must have had a special gift for popular presentation of scientific results. It is doubtless true that the world must assign the supremacy to the ponderous scientific learning of the Germans, but we may yet hope that the typical scientist of the future may be nearer like those Englishmen we have mentioned, who smelted their ore instead of flinging it out in amorphous masses. Tyndall came into great disrepute with the religious world in 1872 by his bold suggestion that the efficacy of prayer be made a subject of scientific experiment. In this he was substantially anticipated in Hawaii, where the natives, years before, had challenged the missionaries to a competitive test of the value of prayer and of heathen sacrifices as a means of stopping the dangerous flow of lava from Mauna Loa.—*The Nation, New York.*

FINANCIAL.

New York Bank-Statement.

The weekly bank-statement shows:

	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Changes.
Loans.....	\$409,490,100	\$412,343,600	Inc. \$2,853,500
Deposits....	487,345,300	492,802,300	Inc. 5,457,000
Circulation..	13,658,300	13,602,100	Dec. 56,100
L'g'l fund's.	93,564,400	94,856,500	Inc. 1,292,100
Specie.....	104,968,800	104,909,500	Inc. 540,700
Reserve	\$197,933,300	\$199,766,000	Inc. \$1,832,800
Re've re'd..	121,836,300	123,200,575	Inc. 1,364,275
Surplus..	\$76,096,900	\$76,565,425	Inc. \$468,525
Surplus, Dec. 10, 1893,		\$5,509,800.	
Surplus, Dec. 12, 1891,		\$15,339,500.	
National bank-note circulation outstanding			
Dec. 9.....			\$308,654,039
Decrease for week.....			312,766
Balance of deposits to redeem National bank-notes.....			21,389,088
Total sales on N. Y. stock exchange, during week ending Dec. 9, of railway and other shares 775,095 shares.			
Total sales of railway bonds (par val.).....			\$7,602,000
Exports of gold for the week.....			\$ 551,623
Imports of gold for the week.....			71,621
Exports of gold for 1893.....			71,030,096
Imports of general merchandise for the week.....			10,001,621
For previous week.....			7,536,493
For corresponding week last year.....			12,104,730

Plethora of money in the Banks and general dullness in the Exchanges, characterize the record of the past week. The causes that led to this are set forth by Mathew Marshall in *The Sun*, New York, as follows:

"The President's Message failed to outline distinctly the intentions of the Administration with regard to the two great topics of the Tariff and of Finance. It announced only the fact that important reductions are to be made in the duties on imported goods, and that authority will be asked for an issue of Government bonds; but precisely what the reductions in duties will be, or what is the amount of bonds required, was left to be determined hereafter. Then came distressing rumors from London of the financial straits of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad Company, threatening a receivership for want of means to meet the company's interest payments due Jan. 1. These rumors, though promptly contradicted, had their natural effect on the prices of Atchison stock and bonds, and on those of the allied St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company. Following them, was a raid on General Electric stock, and on Friday, a small amount of gold was engaged for shipment to Europe by Saturday's steamers. The earnings of the Western railroads, published during the week, showed a further falling off in amount, and the strike on the Lehigh Valley Railroad was accompanied by some serious and destructive accidents. All these things discouraged speculation for a rise, and left the field to the bears, who are, however, relatively few in number, and are not disposed, at the present low stage of prices, to operate extensively for a fall."

Money and Business.

The situation in business is about as favorable as could be anticipated. The distinct mending in manufactures which was noticed two weeks ago has entirely vanished, and the accumulation of idle money has reached the highest point ever known—\$199,766,000—and the gold begins to go abroad to Europe, \$500,000 having gone this week.

The volume of domestic trade, which showed indications of improvement not long ago, is now falling back again. The failures last week numbered 386 in the United States, against 297 last year and, exclusive of banks, one was of liabilities of \$1,000,000 and three of \$500,000 each or more. But the liabilities of manufacturers falling during the previous week were only \$1,675,027, against \$2,424,886 for the week ending November 23, and of trading firms only \$1,208,449, against \$2,083,980 for the previous week.—*The Tribune*, New York.

WE LAUGH SOMETIMES.

Two Strokes of the Clock.

A youth and maid in twilight sat
And softly talked on subjects that
In youth and twilight, never seem
Amiss.
For him, 'twas love's young dream;
For her, 'twas—well, she could not say;
She could not determine her heart that day.
And his heart grew heavy as lees of wine;
For the clock in the hallway had just struck
"Nein!"

Some hours had pass'd,
And still the youth
Would not abandon hope, in truth,
He pleaded on with tireless zeal
And all the strength of love's appeal,
'Til, faintly dawning in her eyes,
The light of pity he descries;
For he knew full well that his labor was done
For the clock in the hallway had just struck
"Won't!"
—*The Critic*, Halifax.

At a recent prayer-meeting in New Jersey, a Democratic brother prayed that God would cause the Democratic Party to hang together, whereupon a Republican present shouted "Amen, Amen." This led the Democratic brother to make the following emendation in his prayer: "Not, O Lord, in the sense our Republican brother means, but in the spirit of accord and concord." "Any cord will do, Lord; any cord will do," interjected the Republican. The pastor immediately made a rule that hereafter politics should be kept out of the prayer-meeting.

SMALL BOY. Mother, please give me another lump of sugar for my coffee. I've dropped the one you gave me.

Mother: Where have you dropped it?
Small Boy: In the coffee.

AN Electrician was asked: What is the difference between an inhabitant of the celestial world and a resident of the Inferno?

The answer was: One is an arc-angel, the other is an incandescent angel.

RELATIVE: Has your son developed talent in any special direction?

Fond Mother: No. He does not seem to have any talents: I think he must be a genius.

LOW CHURCHMAN: I was indignant at St. Stephen's Catholic Church last Sunday.

Companion: I was incensed too, by those swinging censers.

URBANITY is valued all over the world; but the suburban of one's inquisitive neighbors is a confounded nuisance.—*Puck*, New York.

BOSS McKANE deciphered the Baconian cipher, at Gravesend, on last election day.

THE most feminine occupation of a farmer—sowing.

THE burglar is most bird-like when he is a robin'.

THE successful gambler has winning ways.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

STUDENT.—Can you help me to an intelligible explanation of what is meant by an abstract quantity?

Perhaps some one of our mathematical readers will kindly help "Student" out of his difficulty.

J. QUICK.—What is the derivation of the word parasite?

Can any of our readers supply the required information?

Q. L.—I see it reported that John Wesley was the author of a dictionary. Is it a fact? If so, when was it published, and where can I see a copy?

Yes; he published the work in 1753. He announced on the title-page that he believed it the best dictionary ever issued. We do not know where a copy can be had in America.

AMBROSE.—In Chamber's Cyclopædia (new) Max Muller's name is written Max-Muller. I never saw it so written elsewhere. Is this correct?

We have before us a letter of Max Muller. He signs his name without the hyphen.

Current Events.

Wednesday, December 6.

Both Houses of Congress in session.....Twenty-five lives are lost by the wreck of the British ship *Jason* off the coast of Massachusetts.....The terms of settlement of the Lehigh Valley Strike are made public.....The General Term of the Supreme Court of New York, at Albany, decides that the State Board of Canvassers, of 1891, was in contempt of Court for canvassing the Myoid return of the Dutchess County Senatorial election; it was for aiding in canvassing this return that Judge Maynard was denounced by the Bar Association of New York City, at the last election.....The authorities of Harvard call the Harvard Annex, Radcliffe College, after Ann Radcliffe, an Englishwoman who contributed £100 to Harvard College, in 1643.

Signor Zanardelli resigns the Italian Premiership, being unable to keep together a harmonious Ministry.....It is made known that the loss from the recent coal strike in England amounts to more than £33,000,000, and more than 3,500,000 persons have been made destitute thereby.

Thursday, December 7.

Both Houses of Congress in session.....The town of Danbury, Conn., votes \$50,000 for the relief of the locked-out hatters.....The official trial of the *Marblehead* takes place on Long Island Sound; her average speed proves to be 18.94 knots, whereby she earns for her builders a premium of \$175,000.

M. Dupuy makes his inaugural speech as President of the French Chamber of Deputies.....There is a disorderly scene in the German Reichstag during the discussion of the Bourse Taxation Bill.....The Manchester Ship Canal in England, connecting Manchester with the sea, is formally opened.....The coroner's jury in the case of Professor Tyndall, finds that his death was caused by an overdose of chloral, administered by his wife through mistake

Friday, December 8.

The Senate is not in Session.....In the House, the Bankruptcy Bill is defeated by a vote of 142 to 111.....The Selectmen of Danbury, Conn., decide that the appropriation of \$50,000 for the locked-out hatters is not legal.....The reorganization committee of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company reports a plan providing for a new company to absorb the old one.

A severe storm rages off the British coast, causing many wrecks; an unknown steamer, with all on board, sinks off the coast of Brittany.....An important seizure of Anarchist documents is made in a Spanish town; the authorities of Eton College, England, are threatened by Anarchists.

Saturday, December 9.

The Government crop report places the condition of winter wheat at 91.5.....By a decision of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Elmira, the deposits of savings-banks in National banks in this State are held to be preferred claims in case of insolvency of National banks.....The builders of the *Marblehead* ask for a second test, considering that her trial-trip was not a fair test of her speed.

The Anarchists are forbidden a meeting in Trafalgar Square, London.....Mr. Gladstone, who has been ill, recovers sufficiently to leave London for Brighton.....The Scotch miners' strike ends.....Professor Tyndall's funeral takes place at his home in Surrey.

Sunday, December 10.

The majority and minority reports of the Civil Service Commission are made public.....Mahomedanism makes a more open demonstration than it has heretofore made in this country, a *muzein* making a call to prayer in Union Square.

It is reported that the battery Nictheroy in Rio Harbor has been destroyed.

Monday, December 11.

In the Senate, Mr. Hoar introduces a Resolution of Inquiry whether any person whose name has not been submitted to the Senate, has been appointed since the 4th day of March, 1893, to represent the United States in the Hawaiian Islands; under objections by Senator Gray, the Resolution goes over until Tuesday.....In the House, a Bill to establish postal notes is introduced.....An express-train is side-tracked and robbed near Austin, Texas by seven men; many passengers lose their valuables.

Four measures for the repression of Anarchists are introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies; all of those wounded by the explosion on Saturday are recovering. Vaillant, the assassin, is to be tried in January.....A dinner is given to Lord Dunraven in London, at which his health is proposed for the Prince of Wales.

Tuesday, December 12.

Both branches of Congress in session; in the House, a Bill to admit Utah as a State is discussed; the Ways and Means Committee completes its revision of the Tariff.....The jury to try Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison, is completed.....Dr. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., President of Tennessee University, is appointed Assistant-Secretary of Agriculture.

Advices from Honolulu to December 4, declare that Minister Willis had taken no action towards restoring the Monarchy.....The French Senate unanimously pass the new Press Bill.....Admiral da Gama notifies the foreign Legations at Rio that he has taken command of the rebel fleet in the harbor there.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness	jaundice	hot skin	fluttering of the heart
indigestion (dyspepsia)	cramps	ringing in the ears	(palpitation)
sour stomach	colic	dizziness (vertigo)	irritability
sickness at the stom-	piles (hemorrhoids)	sick headache (me-	nervousness
ach (nausea)	backache	grim or hemicrania)	depression of spirits
vomiting	pain in the side	nervous headache	great mental depres-
heartburn	drowsiness	bilious headache	sion
water brash	heaviness	dull headache	general debility
loss of appetite (ano-	disturbed sleep	neuralgias	faintness
rexia)	sleeplessness (insom-	fulness of the stom-	exhaustion
coated tongue	nia)	ach (distention)	listlessness
bad taste in the mouth	nightmare	shortness of breath	weakness
wind on the stomach	hot and throbbing head	(dyspnoea)	poverty of the blood
(flatulence)	coldness of hands and	pain or oppression	(anaemia)
torpid liver	feet	around the heart	pallor

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of most of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world, especially in women; and it can all be prevented. They who call the cure for constipation a cure-all, are only half-wrong after all.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal Street, New York, for a little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents a box.

HOW TO TAKE THEM

First night, take one at bedtime. If this does not empty the bowels freely, the second night take two. If this fails the third night take three, and so on; for a child old enough to swallow a pill, one pill is the dose.

The object, in the beginning, is to empty the bowels freely.

The dose to go on with is generally one or two pills; but a person very hard to move may require as many as eight for several nights in succession.

The nightly dose should be diminished gradually until a

night can be skipped without missing the stool next morning.

The object now is to keep the bowels regular. The pills do that, if enough and not too many are taken. They do more. See that list at the top of the page.

The Literary Digest

The Simplex Printer

A new invention for duplicating copies of writings or drawings.



From an original, on ordinary paper with any pen, 100 copies can be made. 50 copies of typewriter manuscripts produced in 15 minutes. Send for circulars and samples. AGENTS WANTED.

LAWTON & CO.,

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Getting Thin

is often equivalent to getting ill. If loss of flesh can be arrested and disease baffled the "weak spots" in the system are eradicated.

Scott's Emulsion

is an absolute corrective of "weak spots." It is a builder of worn out failing tissue—*nature's food* that stops *waste* and creates healthy flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Good morning

HAVE YOU USED

PEARS' SOAP?